In the Will of the People Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before Pearl Harbor

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EMANCIPATION OF INDIA NEAR, S.C. BOSE TELLS

Patriot Assures His Countrymen In Radiocast First Step in This Direction Taken

CONFIDENT FOES DOOMED

Maximum Assistance Will Be Brought at Right Time to Those Struggling at Home

In an inspiring broadcast speech from Radio Tokyo on Thursday night, his second address to the Indian people, Subhas Chandra Bose assured his countrymen that all possible preparations are being made to bring at the right time the maximum assistance to them who have been carrying on the struggle at home in spite of inhuman persecution, terror and brutality.

He reminded his countrymen that in the past he had assured them more than once that he and many others like himself would be at their side when the hour struck, to share the glory of fighting and suffering side by side. "Now," Subhas Bose said, "I have taken the first step, and I am not far from the Indian frontier. And if no power on earth has been able, up till now, to hamper my movements since January, 1941,—no power on earth will be able to prevent my crossing the frontier once again, in order to participate in the last phase of our national struggle."

Text of Speech

The text of Mr. Bose's speech follows:

"On the 21st of this month, I spoke to you on the general war-situation. Today, I want to briefly recapitulate what I have been telling you in different broadcasts, from different radio stations, in different parts of the world, since February, 1942.

"I want to deal, in the first place, with the meaning of this war and the historical forces lying behind it. Well, this war is a clash between the forces that want to maintain the status quo in the world and the new forces that are determined to destroy it, in order to usher in a new order. The former include the Anglo-American Imperialist powers, that have been masquerading under the cloak of freedom and democracy. The victory of these imperialist powers will mean the perpetuation of our servitude, as well as the continued enslavement of many other unfortunate nations.

"Some of my countrymen had been hoping that under the pressure of an international crisis, imperialist powers like Britain, might be induced to recognize the independence of enslaved countries like India—but all such expectations have been completely falsified.

All Efforts Fruitless

"Likewise, all attempts made by some people to avoid a war and somehow arrive at a compromise between the two parties had proved to be fruitless. The result is that the present war will be fought to a finish and there is every chance of its being a more prolonged struggle than the last world-war. In this titanic conflict, our national interest clearly lies in allying ourselves with those young and virile nations that are determined to overthrow the status quo and thereby give us a chance of winning our own liberty.

"It should be self-evident that the Tripartite Powers, by fighting our age-long enemy and inflicting terrible defeats on him—have been indirectly helping our national struggle to a remarkable degree. If our enemy had not been mortally wounded by these attacks—our task of achieving liberty would have been a hundred times more difficult than what it is today. We are grateful for this—but we are even more grateful that the Tripartite Powers—not content with giving us indirect help—have been offering active support and assistance in our fight for freedom.

"I know that there are some countrymen of mine who, having been brought up in English institutions and been influenced by English propaganda, doubt the sincerity of the Tripartite Powers. I would ask such countrymen to put their trust in me. If the powerful British Government that has persecuted me all my life and imprisoned me eleven times, has not been able to demoralise me, no power on earth can hope to do so. And if wily, cunning and resourceful British politicians have failed to cajole and corrupt me—nobody else can succeed in doing so.

"In all the Axis countries, I have not only studied, very closely, public

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Fuehrer Honors Shigemitsu

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler presented to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu the First Class Order of the Grand Eagle Cross (Cross Kreuz Adler) through Ambassador Heinrich Stahmer Thursday afternoon when the latter called on Mr. Shigemitsu at his official residence. The German Chancellor by awarding this honor signified his appreciation of the arduous efforts being made by the Japanese Foreign Minister in the cause of inter-Axis diplomatic consolidation amid the complicated and delicate international circumstances. Photo shows Ambassador Stahmer pinning the decoration on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu.

JAPANESE DEVELOP JAVA WATER SYSTEM

Part of Work to Prevent River Brantus in Malang From Overflowing Progressing

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 23.—The gigantic irrigation system construction work to prevent the River Brantus in Malang Province, Java, from overflowing which was started on February 1 of this year is making smooth progress with one-fourth of the work being completed.

Following an extensive flood over Eastern Java in October of last year, the Japanese Military Administration in Java started investigations and in order to prevent the reoccurrence of such a calamity, the authorities decided to construct a canal which would drain the excess water of the river into the Indian Ocean.

According to the authorities' construction plan, a canal is to be constructed from the River Brantus to the coast of the Indian Ocean with Lake Tjamboerdarat forming the central part of the canal, cutting through a mountain range lying between the lake and the sea coast.

Hearing of the Administration's construction plan, the local inhabitants expressed their joy and voluntarily offered labor service of more than 6,000 coolies as well as a contribution of ¥800,000.

The inhabitants recalled that their repeated petitions to the Dutch East Indies' Government to construct an irrigation system in the region along the river were coldly disregarded.

14 PLANES DOWNED OVER ITALIAN SKIES

Enemy Raiders Attack With 100 Bombers

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—A large formation of 100 anti-Axis bombers, including American 'Flying Fortresses' and British Wellington bombers raided the entire coastal line from Naples to Salerno yesterday, it was reported by a Reuters dispatch from Algiers.

In the attack, 14 enemy marauders were shot downed on the same day by the Italian air forces and ground batteries, according to the announcement released by the Italian authorities.

It was said considerable casualties were suffered by the Italians in the raid.

Thai Attache Arrives

His Serene Highness Prince Prasobsuk Kasemsaut, Commercial Attache to the local Thai Embassy, arrived at Tokyo Station at 3 p.m. Thursday from Fukuoka, accompanied by two assistants.

KANEGAFUCHI FIRM PREPARED TO MERGE

Spinning Company Will Combine With Heavy, Chemical Industries, Says Tsuda

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company is to be absorbed by its daughter company, the Kanegafuchi Jitsugyo to take the initiative in the industrial adjustment policy to be pursued in accordance with the bills enacted by the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet.

Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning, whose stock has been with Tokyo Stock Exchange, new, the star share of the market, clarified his intention to merge it with its affiliated enterprise in his speech before the shareholders of his company at a regular plenary session held Thursday morning at the Kogyo Club in Marunouchi.

After the meeting had decided on maintaining the dividend rate of the company at 16 per cent and adopted the settlement of accounts for the business term, Mr. Tsuda expressed his readiness to merge the Kanegafuchi Spinning with Kanegafuchi Jitsugyo.

"Kanebo has enjoyed a long tradition, of the foremost fiber enterprise in this country, undertaking both the production of raw materials and processing to the last finished article," Mr. Tsuda declared. "Recently it has extended its activities to the field of chemical fibers and its manufactures have earned world-wide reputation.

"It would be showing scant cooperation with national policy if with its wide margin of resources it left the field of urgent and vital industries to other heavy and chemical industry enterprises. Thus, we have taken the bold decision to combine Kanebo with Kanejitsu which is carrying on heavy and chemical industries.

"The two companies have been inseparably united from the first but we wish to adopt a suitable plan for merging the companies into a single organization."

The authorized captial of the Kanegafuchi Spinning is ¥136,200,000, of which ¥96,200,000 is paid up, and for many years it has enjoyed high reputation in the fields of cotton spinning, raw silk, rayon, staple fiber, woolen goods and fine textiles.

The Kanegafuchi Jitsugyo was founded in July 1938 with an authorized capital of ¥140,000,000, of which ¥105,000,000 is paid up.

Yoshizawa Reaches Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, June 24.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, arrived here from Dalat last night by motorcar. Scheduled to stay here until June 27, he will confer with the Japanese military and other authorities in Saigon before returning the summer capital of Dalat

THAI ASSEMBLY IS UNDER WAY; HAILS AXIS TIES

To Last for Ninety Days; To Further Relations With Japanese Empire

BANGKOK IS EN FETE

Prince Athit Thipapha and Regent Phanomyong Honor Assembly With Presence

Domei

BANGKOK, June 24.—The 12th regular session of the Thai Assembly of the People's Representatives was opened today, National Day, to last for 90 days. The opening ceremonies were held at 8 a.m. with H.R.H. Prince Athit Thipapha, President of the Council of Regency, and Regent P. Phanomyong honoring the assembly with their presence, the various Government Ministers, Representatives attending, and the diplomatic corps and reporters in the gallery.

President of the Regents Prince Athit Thipapha reading the opening message declared, "Thailand is maintaining further close relations with the Axis nations. The leaders of the Thai Government have been carrying on conferences with high Japanese officials in regard to a further advance in the relations between Thailand and Japan."

National Day Feted

Domei

BANGKOK, June 24.—Bangkok was en fete on National Day, commemorating the 11th anniversary of the bloodless revolution. The day's event opened with radio broadcasting of Buddhist priests at 6 a.m. felicitating the auspicious occasion. All the temples in Thailand rang bells. The opening ceremony of the Assembly of the People's Representatives was opened at 8 a.m.

Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram and all other Cabinet members reviewed the Yuvajon and Yuvanari members marching past the Constitutional Memorial Tower.

A grand scale dinner party in celebration of the occasion was held under the sponsorship of Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan. Premier Phibun's radio speech was broadcast over the nation-wide hookup at 8:30 p.m.

1 JAPANESE KILLED ON BRAZILIAN FARM

2 Others, 2 Native Policemen Hurt in Clash

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—A bloody clash resulting in the death of a Japanese national and injury to two other Japanese as well as two Brazilian policeman was staged in a Japanese village in Sao Paulo, it was disclosed by the Brazilian paper, Globo, in relaying a report from there.

The collision occurred when the police attempted to arrest a Japanese superintendent on a certain farm on the charge that he sold stale meat to the workers on the farm.

GERMAN TANKS SENT TO SALONIKA SECTOR

To Strengthen Defenses Of Southeast Europe

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, June 24.—German sources have intimated that many 400 horse-power tanks have been sent to the Salonika area in a move to strengthen the line of defenses in southeastern Europe as was done two years ago, according to a report relayed here by Havas from Sofia.

The announcement was an intimation that reinforcements have been received by the German forces in Greece.

Iran Labor Strike Seen

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 23.—The incessant disturbances recently in western and northwestern Iran have swept its deplorable influence southwards and are now threatening to cause serious labor demonstrations in the entire oil fields of the Anglo-Iran Petroleum Company, it was announced by the Iranian Government authorities today, according to a report from Teheran.

135 WARPLANES LOST BY ENEMY IN GERMAN RAID

28 'Flying Fortresses' Included In Toll Together With Death Of 1,700 Men

R.A.F. LOSES 35 CRAFT

Luftwaffe Retaliates by Bombing Industrial Centers in London Vicinity

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—A large formation of German bombers appeared over the British mainland early this morning and bombed a number of cities on the northeastern coast, according to a London dispatch.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—The anti-Axis air force between early yesterday morning and early this morning lost 135 heavy bombers, including 28 'Flying Fortresses' and 1,700 members of their crews in the course of its attacks on Western Germany, according to German military authorities.

The air war on the Western Front has reached white heat and anti-Axis air squadrons with 'Flying Fortresses' as mainstay attacked Western Germany on the night of June 21, early yesterday morning and evening. They carried out indiscriminate bombings on Muehlheim and Oberhausen, iron and steel production centers in the Ruhr area. Again this evening they raided Marne area.

In its official communique today, the British Air Ministry admitted the loss of 35 planes in its operations in Western Germany. Reuters reported that the British air attackers were subjected to unprecedentedly stiff counter-attacks by Germans fighters and anti-aircraft artillery.

German authorities calculate that between early yesterday morning and early this morning the anti-Axis air force lost 135 heavy bombers including 28 'Flying Fortresses' with 1,700 men on board.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe carried out a large-scale retaliatory air raid on the British heavy industrial center around London and obtained immense results.

A Reuters dispatch says that between January 1 and June 19, a total of 14,000 German planes attacked the British Isles. How conservative this estimate is can be gauged from the fact that the same dispatch is demanding immediate action by the Government to minimize the damage.

Enemy Seen Inactive

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The "nerve warfare" by anti-Axis air forces in North Africa against Italy saw a lull yesterday for on June 21 only several points were attacked by small enemy formations.

Apparently, however, this temporary lull does not mean the shortage of anti-Axis air strength. In this connection, information from Berlin received today states that German military circles are keeping keen vigil on the situation, on the contention that the inactivity is a prelude to new operations.

While various rumors have been circulated among neutral circles concerning the reinforcement of German forces in Italy, Reich circles have kept silence, evincing conviction that preparations have been completed for Italo-German offensive against any attempt of anti-Axis landing operations. Meanwhile, information from Algiers has not disclosed the arrival of German reinforcement in Italy.

DUTCH, BELGIANS TOLD TO EVACUATE

Refugee Regimes Tell Their Nationals

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—The Dutch and Belgians in Europe were warned to evacuate the vicinities of military objectives by a radiocast from the British Broadcasting Corporation given in the name of the Refugee Governments of the Netherlands and Belgium in London.

Unable to rely on their impotent armed forces, the anti-Axis camps are feverishly attempting to demoralize the Axis people by launching a war of nerves with their bluffs, threats and devilish bombings.

IMPERIAL AIRMEN SMASH FOE BASE, HORN ISLAND; MUBO IS ALSO POUNDED

Heavy Damage Caused; Installations Set On Fire

ENEMY IN PANIC

Consolidated B-24's Try to Raid Japanese Bases But Are Utterly Routed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 23.—Large-type planes of the Imperial Naval Air Forces suddenly launched devastating raids on enemy air bases in Horn Island, off the northern extremity of Australia, on the night of June 17 and set the enemy installations aflame, causing heavy damage.

In broad daylight on the same day, several enemy planes attempted to raid Solon, western extremity of New Guinea, Ambon, on Amboina Island, and Bra, on Seram Island, but were completely repulsed by the Japanese Forces.

Mubo Base Attacked

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced that a Japanese Air Unit today blasted the anti-Axis position at Mubo in New Guinea, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Consolidated B-24's Sent

With the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses always proving to be prey to our new fighters the enemy of late has been replacing them and sending out Consolidated B-24's instead. But they too are being blasted down and the enemy's panic cannot be hidden, said a June 23 report from an undisclosed base on the southwestern Pacific front to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Speaking of the fight against the enemy Consolidated B-24's Lieutenant Shigeo Uehara, at the base, declared:

"When the American air forces' highly vaunted Flying Fortresses were blasted down everywhere over the Solomons area by our navy airmen the enemy, working feverishly to defend Australia, began to send out Consolidated B-24's. In speed this type is inferior to the Flying Fortresses but even at that its speed is 502 kilometers per hour, has a range of more than 4,000 kilometers, and its defensive armour is very good. It carries 12 rapid-fire cannon, and its windshield is 37 millimeters thick, making it hard to pierce it even with machine-gun bullets. The members of the crew carry on their backs a 13 millimeter thick plate of defensive armored-steel.

Good Defense Armor

"The fire-extinguishing system on the gasoline tanks is also good. The tanks are covered by four layers of sponge and unrefined rubber and arranged so that in an emergency they can be dropped one by one. Their concentration on defense cannot be compared with the spirit of our flyers who, so they can carry more ammunition, do not even carry parachutes. But it is probably true that without such care for defense the enemy cannot get flyers.

"On May 23 a squadron of 26 of these highly vaunted B-24's raided one of our bases in New Guinea. On this day Sergeant Kira went against this enemy squadron singlehanded, immediately shot down two of them, and forced the rest to flee. On the 26th Sergeant Omoteya hurtled into the midst of 6 B-24's coming again over this base and knocked down at one stroke four of them. On the 29th, over X X, Sub-Officer Kokura shot down two B-24's. And the X X unit during May shot down 8 of the enemy bombers.

"A captured flyer from one of these bombers made us laugh when he said, 'I didn't think that a B-24, with the best defensive armor in the world, would be shot down. It happened so quick that I thought that some new German planes had come to furnish aid.'

"Fighting with the qualities of our new plane and the fighting spirit of our flyers, we have nothing to fear from the quantity-vaunting enemy. The enemy air force with bases in northern Australia have recently been sending

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New York Times Attacks Policy Of Roosevelt for Indefiniteness

Supports Report of Subcommittee of U.S. Wartime Mobilization Committee—Home Front Not Yet in Real Earnest—Inflation May Flare Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES June 23.—The charge that the Roosevelt Administration has caused the fighting strength of the United States to decrease and the fighting spirit of the American people to decline by its failure to carry out domestic economic measures with the necessary determination is contained in a report of the Special Subcommittee of the United States Wartime Mobilization Committee published today under the signatures of its five members.

The New York Times in its editorial today gave wholehearted support to the report of the Subcommittee and unreservedly denounced Roosevelt's war policy.

The journal said:

"There is a strong tendency to make structural reforms and change plans without any definite policy. Reorganizations and new plans not based on a definite policy are mere gestures. There is another unmistakable cause of the serious hitch in our war efforts and that is that the President takes too much upon himself and tries to do too much work. Ostensibly he makes as if to delegate powers to others but he is in reality averse to doing so. There are also too many agencies at Washington which are given powers in various ways on the same affairs.

"There still are too many barriers within the Administration which only the President can break through. The home front of the United States is not yet in real earnest.

"While the American people are ready to bear any sacrifice if it is necessary for the sake of sacrifice, the Government authorities have not the political courage required to place the economy of the nation on real war footing. They have not even formulated an effective policy for combating the dangers of inflation.

"The President has not yet signed the bill for prohibiting strikes, nor has any effort been made to make full use of the human resources of the nation by means of the Wartime National Requisitioning Order."

FOE RAIDING EUROPE AT ENORMOUS COST

Losses in Heavy Bombers and Airmen Tremendous—Attacks Cannot Continue for Long

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—The anti-Axis air forces have been indiscriminately bombing Europe day by day ever since Prime Minister Churchill declared at the time of the Washington conference that all that had to be done to crush the Axis countries was to bomb them. The enormous cost of these air attacks on Europe is known to all. The anti-Axis countries themselves admit that each attack costs more planes and more airmen.

According to an announcement by German military authorities on June 21, the anti-Axis air force lost a total of 18,346 planes from the time the war broke out till the end of May this year. Reports emanating from British sources indicate that the anti-Axis air forces lost 120 bombers in February of this year, 180 in March, and 325 in April. The April figures are appalling, considering the fact that only 12 attacks were made during the month.

Nothing is definitely known about the extent of damage sustained by the anti-Axis air forces in June. A report estimates that more than 500 bombers were the price exacted by the Axis countries from the anti-Axis air forces in the first 21 days of June. Anti-Axis airmen attacked the Ruhr district in west Germany on three occasions from early on the morning of June 22 till early on the morning of the following day. The attack is said to have cost the anti-Axis air forces 135 planes and more than 1,000 airmen. It is to be noted that the best part of the planes were four-motored heavy bombers of the flying fortress type.

Heavy Blow to Enemy

What a heavy blow to the anti-Axis countries is the loss of so many heavy bombers will be seen by the fact as revealed by the British magazine Business Week for May 15 that the monthly production of four-motored bombers in America had reached 500 by the middle of April and that the combined monthly anti-Axis production of heavy bombers has yet to touch the 750 level.

It is taken for granted by experts that in an air raid the attacking force will lose at least five per cent of its planes. More than 10 per cent of anti-Axis planes attacking Europe are lost if the damage suffered by the anti-Axis air forces in their attacks in Europe in May and June are anything to go by. These losses do not include planes that are damaged in taking off and landing which amount to two per cent.

A tremendous output of planes and a large reserve of airmen are neces-

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AMERICANS JEALOUS OF JAPAN'S POSITION

If Left Alone, She Will Become Richest Nation in World, Says Economist

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—While heated debates are being continued in the anti-Axis camp concerning the question whether the offensive should be launched in the Pacific or in Europe, Americans who advocate the Pacific-first principle have pointed out that if Japan is left as it is now, it will become the richest country in the world, according to the British journal, Economist.

Pointing to the helpless plight Chungking is now in, these advocates of offensive against Japan have declared that if the anti-Axis countries fail to offer more aid to it, the Chiang regime may possibly join the Nanking Government.

The Economist's article on the question is substantially as follows:

"Americans who favor the Pacific-first principle point out that if Japan is left as it is, it will never fail to develop the Southern Regions under its occupation and simultaneously will increase its fighting strength. Consequently, anti-Axis operations will become extremely difficult.

Controls Rich Resources

"As for the resources in the areas under Japanese occupation, they are exceedingly abundant except for wool and copper. Sugar, rice, rubber and others are far more than sufficient.

"If Japan is given enough time to exploit these natural resources, it will become the richest and largest country in the world in the future. Moreover, Japan has further solidified its defense in Burma, China and in the Pacific war zone, proving the ineffectiveness of small-scale counter-attacks of anti-Axis forces against these areas.

"Utilizing this iron defense line and its economic position, Japan will try to estrange anti-Axis countries. Japan seems contented with the difficult position in which the Chiang regime finds itself now. As a matter of fact, in the areas in China outside the Japanese-occupied regions, the economic conditions of the people are gradually worsening as the supply of materials to these sectors from the outside has been completely cut off.

"Vicious inflation and famines are reported successively from the unoccupied areas in China. If anti-Axis countries fail to send more aid to it, the Chiang regime may possibly join the National Government at Nanking.

"The Chungking regime was given a relief and was overjoyed when the war broke out between the United

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EMANCIPATION OF INDIA IS NEAR

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opinion with regard to India, but I have also acquainted myself at first hand with the attitude and policy of the three governments. Moreover, anyone who knows anything of the three Axis countries, will certainly agree with me that a political stand taken, and statement of policy made by the highest official representatives, like Prime Minister General Tojo, or Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, or Duce Benito Mussolini—all of whom I had the honor of meeting—represents the mind and will of the Axis governments and their nations and should leave no room for doubt.

"The latest declaration of Prime Minister Tojo made at the Imperial Diet on the June 16, 1943, which I had the privilege of hearing personally—following my interview with him on the June 14—was absolutely clear and unequivocal. In the course of that statement, which will live in history for all time, as an epoch-making declaration, His Excellency said: 'Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help to expel and eliminate from India, Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people and enable India to attain full independence in a true sense of the term.'

Trying to Mislead India

"I know that some anti-Axis people have been making a futile effort to mislead the Indian public by suggesting that it is unbelievable that the Axis Powers should become so generous as to support India's demand for independence. But to me, the attitude of the Axis Powers is perfectly natural and easily understandable. Today, the Axis Powers and India have a common enemy and, therefore, a common interest and objective. The Axis Powers must, in their own interest and in order to ensure their own freedom and prosperity in future, defeat and overthrow the British Empire.

"In order to achieve that aim, they must expel Anglo-American power and influence from India. And they must do this, even if the Indian people preferred to remain under the British yoke. Knowing, however, that the Indian people have been struggling for their freedom, the sympathy of the Axis Powers naturally goes out to them. Moreover, if India can achieve her national emancipation out of the dismemberment of the British Empire, it will be an advantage to the whole world including the Axis Powers.

Japan's Special Interest

"Over and above this, Japan has a special interest in seeing the Asiatic nations achieve their national liberation. During the nineteenth century, the gradual conquest of Asia had brought the imperialist powers almost to the door of Japan and if the Japanese people had not been strong enough to fight this menace—they, too, would have been overwhelmed in time. Since then, the people of Japan have been feeling very keenly the urgent necessity of expelling the imperialistic menace from Asia, once for all. This feeling has been further strengthened by the growth of what one might call—an Asiatic consciousness among the people of Japan—a desire to help the Asiatic nations to realize their nationalist aims and aspirations. Reason and common-sense should, therefore, easily comprehend why the Axis Powers in general—and Japan in particular—have adopted so friendly an attitude toward the Indian Independence Movement.

"Having been completely foiled in their anti-Axis and anti-Japanese propaganda, Anglo-American imperialists and their hirelings have fallen back on a last subterfuge. Referring to Premier Tojo's repeated declarations, they have been saying that these declarations are empty promises, intended to bluff gullible and credulous people. There is an old saying in our country, as you know,—'Atmavat manyate jagat'—that is, 'a man judges the world according to his own nature.' Being hypocrites themselves, these people think that everybody else is also a hypocrite.

Tojo's Crushing Reply

"However, the Premier of Japan has himself given the most effective and crushing reply to such vile propaganda by declaring before the whole world, that before the end of the present year, both Burma and the Philippines will have independence in reality. I wonder what new argument our enemies can possibly invent for their anti-Axis propaganda when this year is out.

"Friends! In my last talk, I referred briefly to the final outcome of the present war. I shall now tell you frankly why I feel so confident that our enemies will be vanquished. In the first place, there is complete solidarity among the Axis Partners and their Allies. There is no internal conflict at all among them as you can find everywhere in the enemy camp. Consequently, the Axis Powers are now standing like a wall of granite. Not only are they completely united in their aims and in their policies—but they have also a common war-strategy.

"What is more, the economic situation in general—and the food-situation in particular—in all the Axis countries is quite satisfactory and this will improve still further, with the lapse of time. In a prolonged war, countries like those of our Axis Allies, whose economy is based to a large extent, on the principle of autarchy, have a distinct advantage over countries, like England, that have to bring their supplies from long distances. In this respect, the present war is quite unlike the last one.

Tables Turned

"In the last war, the Allied Powers were able to blockade Germany. Now the tables have been turned and it is Britain that is being blockaded. That is why during his recent visit to Washington, the British Prime Minister, much against his will, was constrained to give a warning to the anti-Axis powers that time was no longer working in their favor. By doing so, Mr. Winston Churchill gave up, once for all, the attack argument that the anti-Axis camp had been using, up till then, in order to bolster up the sinking morale of their people.

"Friends! If you look at the map of the world, you will realize that the position of the Axis Powers in Europe and in Asia is so strong that in an endurance-test, they are bound to win in the long run. But in reality, the Axis Powers have no need to resort to an endurance-test. Speaking from inside knowledge, I may tell you that the Axis Powers have, on the whole, much more of the offensive spirit than their enemies. This offensive spirit is visible on the high seas—but it will also be visible in other theaters of war in future.

"Beyond this, I do not want to say at present, because I have no desire to emulate our enemies, by indulging in premature bragging. I shall only remind you—my countrymen—that since 1938, not a single political prediction of mine has, up till now, gone wrong and I am confident that my prediction regarding the ultimate outcome of the war, will also come out to be true.

Honor of India Vindicated

"You are aware that toward the end of 1940, as soon as I saw that Mahatma Gandhi had, at long last, launched the civil disobedience campaign, I felt that the honor and prestige of the Indian people had been vindicated and it was necessary to plan the Indian revolution on a large scale and in an effective manner, in order to bring it to fruition. For that purpose, it was necessary to obtain first hand information of the international situation, to establish contact with the Axis Powers and to secure the active assistance of our countrymen abroad.

"Today, I am in a position to announce to you that all these objectives have been fully achieved. Firstly, we know the international situation at first hand and we are, therefore, convinced of our ultimate victory. Secondly, we know at first hand that the Axis Powers in general—and Japan in particular—are the best friends and allies that the Indian people now have in their struggle for freedom. Thirdly, all Indians outside India, who are not living in countries directly controlled by our enemies, have now been drawn together into one well-knit organization.

"They are following closely the developments inside India—and, on the other hand, they are keeping up intimate contact with international events. They are making all possible preparations to bring at the right time the maximum assistance to you, who have been carrying on the struggle at home, in spite of inhuman persecution, terror and brutality.

Will Share Glory of Fighting

"Friends! You will remember that I have in the past, assured you more than once, that when the hour strikes, I and many other like myself, will be at your side, to share the glory of fighting and suffering side by side—and to share with you the joy of victory as well. The British Broadcasting Corporation and its speaker Mr. Burntwood, were impatient that I did not take steps at once to fulfill my pledge. I replied to them that my pledge which had been given not to the B. B. C. but to my countrymen—would be redeemed in the fulness of time.

"Now I have taken the first step and I am not far from the Indian frontier. And if no power on earth had been able, up till now, to hamper my movements since January, 1941,—no power on earth will be able to prevent my crossing the frontier once again, in order to participate in the last phase of our national struggle.

"Countrymen and friends! In conclusion let me convey, through you, to our comrades in prison and in internment—my brotherly greetings. Tell them to be of good cheer. They have upheld the honor and prestige of our motherland. Through their suffering, they have proclaimed to the whole world that enslaved India is at war with Britain. I and all those who have been working outside India, are proud of them. Not a day passes when we do not pay our silent homage to their noble martyrdom. Assure them once again that their suffering will not be in vain. India shall be free and before long. And a free India will throw open the prison-gates, so that her worthy sons may step out of the darkness of the prison-cell into the light of freedom, joy and self-fulfilment.

"Inquilab Zindabad!
"Azad Hind Zindabad!"

Foreign Correspondents Feted

Over 40 foreign journalists stationed in Tokyo were entertained at a garden party given by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, on Thursday afternoon at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall. Photo shows Mr. Amau, the host, at the left.

New Tokyo Metropolis Governor Assumes His Duties With Hope, Determination

Mr. Shigeo Otachi, newly appointed Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, began formal preparations for his duties, Thursday, at the official residence of the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture.

At 11:30 a.m. Mr. Otachi made his debut at the temporary office, his face shining with hope and determination. Immediately he conferred intimately with Mitsumaro Matsumura, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture. Following the conference he met a Domei reporter and exchanged the following conversation:

Domei: Is everything ready for the metropolis administration?

Mr. Otachi: The formal installation being near at hand, every preparation is complete.

Domei: Have you decided upon the personnel of the new Metropolitan government?

Mr. Otachi: The Home Ministry is responsible for the personnel and I do not know anything about it yet.

Domei: What is your request toward the Metropolitan residents?

Mr. Otachi: I am not yet Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, so I cannot express any of my hopes.

Domei: Some opine that the Governor being a government official, the residents may feel remote from him. What attitude are you going to assume toward the Tokyo Metropolitan residents?

Mr. Otachi: You are very smart in your attempt to pull out opinions out of me, but I am not yet in a position to mention anything.

Domei: Where are you heading for, now?

Mr. Otachi: I have a lunch engagement with the people from Shimane Prefecture.

The newly-appointed Governor of Tokyo Metropolis hurried off.

Filipinos Leave Tokyo; Mayor Guinto to Stay Here for Time Being

Having stayed in Tokyo for nine days observing political, economic and cultural conditions here, the visiting party from the Philippines left the capital at 9 a.m. on Thursday on the special express Tsubame. The mission with its respect and trust for Japan further solidified as a result of coming into contact with the powerful activities of Japan's home front, was sent off by Shozo Murata, highest adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, and others. Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila, will remain in Tokyo for the time being.

BRITISHER MARVELS AT JAPANESE SPIRIT

Returned Officer Describes Heroic Deeds

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—People here are getting more and more enthusiastic over Japan as they learn of manifestations of the Japanese spirit by officers and men doing brave fighting on the Pacific Front.

A report from London tells of an experience a British officer, now back home from the Pacific front, has had of the burning fighting spirit of a dying Japanese soldier.

Although fatally wounded, this soldier, according to the British officer, made a dash for a British position and there threw the last of the hand grenades he had in such a manner that he himself and a number of British troops were killed.

The British officer stressed that the British on the Pacific Front are frequent witnesses of such demonstrations of the vigorous fighting spirit that distinguished the Japanese Forces from other armies.

He also told of how a Japanese officer, who had lost his legs, managed to crawl forward and upon reaching a British position threw his hand grenade, killing himself and many British troops.

Foe Raiding Europe At Enormous Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

sary to make a success of large-scale bombing operations. Even Germany, which can turn out by far more planes of all sorts than any anti-Axis country had to suspend daylight bombing operations against London toward the end of October 1940 within less than two months from the time the great attack of the German air force on the British mainland started.

Observers are extremely sceptical about the power of the anti-Axis countries for keeping up for any length of time the "Churchill offensive" in disregard for two vital factors, the inadequacy of the amount of planes, especially bombers turned out by anti-Axis factories and the rapid exhaustion of the reserve of anti-Axis airmen.

KNOX BOASTING OF NAVY

Claims Aircraft Carriers Will Be Doubled by End of Year

Domei

BUSNOS AIRES, June 22.—United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox boasted that the American navy will possess twice the number of aircraft carriers by the end of this year, compared at the start of the war, it was reported from Washington.

AMAU GIVES PARTY TO FOREIGN SCRIBES

Held at Greater East Asia Guest Hall by President of Information Board

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, invited local foreign correspondents to a garden party at 4 p.m. on Thursday at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku.

More than 40 foreign newspapermen were present at the party which was held within the spacious, beautiful garden of the Guest Hall.

Among those attending were about 20 Chinese, six German, three Thai, two Italian and French, Swiss and Soviet correspondents.

Representing the Board of Information were Mr. Amau, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman, Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Third Division, and Hidesaburo Yokoyama, Secretary in the Board.

Prominent among the guests were Wilhelm Schulze, representative of the Deutscher Verlag, Adam Vollhardt and F. H. Handge of the German News Agency, Dr. Fritz Sellmeyer of the Transocean-Europa Press Service, Adolf Magnus of the Eildienst Fuer Antliche, Dr. Lily Abegg of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Arvid Balk of the Koelnische Zeitung, Joseph Giesenkirchen of the Nationalzeitung Essen, Virat Silpin of the Srikrung, Phrot Phutthinan and Phaiboon Phongpagdi of the Nikorn Daily News, Dr. Gaetano Aulisio, Chief of the Stefani News Agency, Dr. Michelangiolo Piacentini of the Giornale d'Italia, Robert Guillain, representative of the French Information Service and Boris P. Shiloff of the Zaria.

CHUNGKING PAPERS WANT STRONGER U.S. AIR FORCE

Make Appeal to Bomb Japanese Industrial Centers, Shipping In Editorials

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The Chung Ying Jih Pao at Kunming and the Ta Kung Pao, of the Chungking regime, in their editorials today appealed for a substantial increase in the strength of the air force maintained by America in China, a Chungking dispatch reports.

The editorials were a curious commentary on the condition of Chungking which is in complete isolation.

The gist of the Chung Ying Jih Pao editorial follows:

"The best way of influencing the War of Greater East Asia favorably is by attacking the Japanese mainland from the air. We must have an increase in the strength of the American air force in China. Then it will become possible not only to deal the Japanese Forces a heavy blow but also to inflict damage on Japan's industrial centers. The China Continent constitutes an ideal base from which to bomb the Japanese mainland. The secret of a successful modern war is to destroy the enemy's industrial power."

On similar lines is the Ta Kung Pao articles, the substance of which follows:

"Japan has under way a gigantic program of increasing industrial output. The anti-Axis forces have got to deal a fatal blow to Japan's industrial power before the program is an accomplished fact. We want the anti-Axis forces to be up at once and begin the bombing of Japan's industrial centers and shipping."

Americans Jealous Of Japan's Position

(Continued From Page 1)

States and Japan. But, now it is feeling absolutely insecure because anti-Axis aid to Chungking has not been sent satisfactorily.

"Some people contend that due to shipping losses, Japan will be unable to increase its national strength but as a matter of fact, Japan is salvaging sunken ships successively in Malai, Java and the Philippines. Moreover, it has sent numerous workers to the dockyards in these areas for mass production of wooden vessels."

Imperial Airmen Smash Foe Base, Horn Island

(Continued From Page 1)

out pilots who had less than 200 hours of training. They can do nothing. It is said that the American, Australian and British units do not get along well with each other and do not use each other's bases saying that secrets will leak out. In any case the only thing we aim at is the destruction of the enemy."

British King in Tripoli

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—King George VI arrived in Tripoli on Monday from Malta Island aboard the British cruiser, Aurora, and reviewed the British Eighth Army.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Delineation of America's Labor Front

II

Nationalization of coal mines, which John L. Lewis came out in the open on June 20 to advocate, has long been in the minds of the radical elements of the United Mine Workers. The labor's demand for its consummation has a long history behind it, and the current turn of events is daily revealing three distinct phases of that demand which is rapidly assuming a more concrete form.

The three phases were already evident in the UMW declaration of June 20, as has been pointed out in the preceding article of this series. The three phases were made still more distinct by the development on June 22, when it was reported that the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers had ordered its 500,000 striking members back to work under the direction of the Interior Harold Ickes, with the proviso that the new arrangement will last until October 31 and also that the arrangement will automatically come to an end if Government control ends before that date.

Thus it has become clear that, in the first place, nationalization of the coal mines has entered, though tentative, an actual stage; in the second place, the new arrangement supersedes whatever President Roosevelt's War Labor Board has ordered or may suggest regarding the capital-labor relations involving America's major coal mines; and in the third place, the entire matter is being handled apparently in accordance with the agreements between Lewis and Ickes.

On New Stage

The central figure in this dramatic turn is, of course, John Lewellyn Lewis. He is famous—I am tempted almost to say notorious—for his dramatic entry whenever a stage is set for some exciting spectacle. "It was impossible to ignore him anywhere," writes Cecil Carmes, "Platforms trembled when he mounted them and he always timed his entrance like an actor, then executed it with the combined effect of active siege howitzers, the sound of massed bands, and the entrance of a King into his court."

Until the bombshell declaration by Lewis of June 20, the public had been given to understand that the current coal mine disputes revolved around some bargaining points in wage scale—and in wage scale only. But the world has since suddenly discovered that the scale of Lewis' strategy extends far beyond that of the miners' wage demands. He demands a change in the national economic structure of the United States—a change which may eventually be recorded in history as revolutionary.

How much driving power does the new demand has? What is its historical background? What are to be the labor's forthcoming moves to back up the demand? Some of these questions can be best answered by tracing the life story of Lewis himself.

Lewis is neither an ideology—laden agitator nor a holier-than-thou martyr. His evolution as a leader has taken place through the most exacting mills of organized labor. No pigeon hole of minute classification can accommodate the man. If he is to be understood at all, it is imperative that the imagery be presented in all its multiple dimensions.

Lewis' Career Traced

Born in Lucas, Iowa, in 1880, John Llewellyn Lewis was one of a large family of a Welsh immigrant, who was then already black-listed for union activity in the coal mines. During John's adolescence, his father was a Des Moines policeman but had returned to the mines in 1897.

John, having barely finished the seventh grade in school, began to work in the mines in the same year. His early career in union activity included presidency in local mines, pit committee membership, and lobbyist for State unions. He married a Lucas school teacher, Myrta Edith Bell, in 1907. Appointed by Samuel Gompers as a field and legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor in 1911 at the age of 31, he came into contact with a number of industries, notably steel and rubber.

At one time, during the six years of his service with the Federation, he was charged, though unproved, for receiving financial support from the United States Steel Corporation. In spite of the charge, his climb in miners' politics was meteoric. Having returned to the United Mine Workers in 1917 as chief statistician, he became a year later vice-president of the organization. In 1920, he was elected president.

"During the period of his rise," writes Colston Warne, "Lewis was an outspoken conservative. He opposed price and wage fixing in the mining industry during the last World War. Much to the miners' indignation, he called off a national strike, justifying his action by the pressure exercised upon him by the Government—a striking parallel to the tactics he has been using until very recently in the series of his threats under the exigency of the present World War.

Attacks Communists' Action

"In enforcing the will on the miners in 1919, he steam-rollered the settlement through the miners' convention by silencing or expelling the leaders of the opposition. During the post-war period, Lewis persisted in denouncing Communists as visionaries and as menace to the country. From 1920 to 1933, he led the United Mine Workers through the most disastrous course. By 1930, the once-powerful Union was on the verge of extinction.

"Economic forces were no doubt largely responsible for this catastrophe, yet the stubbornness with which Lewis carried through his policies would seem to have been an important contributing factor.

"The miners at the close of the World War were radical. They wanted nationalization of mines; they opposed the restriction upon wages which had been imposed by the Fuel Control Board. Lewis crushed such militancy. In the mutual recrimination that followed, international organizers of the United Mine Workers became more involved in upholding the political fortunes of their leader than in the extension of the Union."

To survive the rough and tumble of labor movement in the United States, a labor leader must necessarily be an excellent contortionist in his policy when dealing with numberless pressure groups both inside and outside of the labor camps. More than that, a leader needs to be robust in basic character and far-seeing in political wisdom.

Lewis' career may have been "Spotted" as some writers are wont to characterize it. But the American public has at last come to realize that the "Spots" were the protective color of a panther whose ferocity in action and the singleness of its aim are nonetheless the basic property of its character. And the panther in the man Lewis is now moving swiftly through America's labor jungle to pounce on all opposition that may attempt to obstruct him on his way to the realization of Governmental management of America's major industries under his own terms.

Editor's note: This is the second in a series of Masao Dodo's article on the vital phases of America's labor front. The next article will deal with the part Franklin D. Roosevelt plays in the exciting drama.

Syria Faces Labor Shortage

ANKARA.—As a result of British conscription measures last winter Syria is presently faced with a dire shortage of farm-hands, according to reports received here.

Notice!

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BIG FUTURE AWAITS SHANSI INDUSTRIES

Province Enormously Rich in Iron, Coal, Other Resources—Development Proceeding

With intensive tapping of underground resources and further development of transportation facilities, Shansi Province will be transformed into a great supplier of indispensable war materials such as iron and coal. The Province now being under the occupation of the Japanese, it will not be long before it should play an important role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says a Taiyuan dispatch to Domei.

Shansi Province, 500 kilometers from north to South and 300 kilometers from west to east, is mountainous with two thirds of the total area covered with a chain of hilly areas. Being completely cut off from the plains of North China by the Tahsing mountain range, climatically it is not influenced by the sea but is rather affected by the continental climate of the Mongolian desert. There is very little rain, the annual fall being not more than 300 to 400 millimeters.

The Province is a steep slope, Mt. Wutai in the north being as high as 1,000 meters while the central part, the Taiyuan area is 700 to 800 meters high and the southernmost sector not higher than 300 meters. Depending on the various geographical features, agricultural products differ, wheat and cotton beng produced in the south, millet in the central sector and oats and buckwheat in the hilly regions. However, due to climatical adversities and the occasional floods, Shansi Province is not particularly suited for agricultural purposes. The common saying popular among the Shansi residents, "without a hundred-year project a nation will fall and without a store of foodstuffs enough for three years a family shall perish," apparently attests to the meagerness of agricultural products.

Underground Resources Rich

In great contrast with the scanty agricultural production, the Province is rich in underground resources. The undeveloped coal in the Province was estimated at 127,100,000,000 tons by the former Peking government, but it is calculated at 125,800,000,000 tons by the Japanese after careful investigation. Thus, Shansi's buried treasure is 30 times more in quantity than that in Manchoukuo and occupies half the total coal resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Not only coal but iron ore deposits to the extent of some 60,000,000,000 tons were discovered after a rough investigation. The only inconvenience in tapping the hidden resource is that it is dispersd over a wide area in a thin layer. Limitless amount of gypsum has also been discovered though the accurate amount is yet to be ascertained. Besides coal and iron ore, limestone, felspar, fluor-spar, dolomite, iron sulphide and others are also abundant but deeply hidden underground.

In order to supply enough iron to the Co-Prosperity Sphere, a large-scale iron foundry must be constructed either on the coast of the Gulf of Pophai or on the coastal line of Shantung. After the shipping of coal from the coastal Provinces of Hopei and Shantung either to Manchoukuo or Japan, coal must be transported from the interior area of Shansi Province to other provinces. At present the only transportation route, the Shih-Tien Line is extensively used for transportation purposes. However any further development of transportation facilities, let alone the Shih-Tien Line will be insufficient to ship out the enormous quantities of coal from the mountainous regions of Shansi Province. Therefore, the development of the metal industry of the Province must be planned in parallel with the improvement of transportation facilities. The best policy is to economize transportation capacity by manufacturing coke and pig-iron within the Province rather than transporting the coal or iron in crude form.

Great Possibilities

A variety of industries can be developed in future, including coal liquefaction, manufacture of chemicals from coal, coke and cement manufacture as well as steam power generation. Along the these industries, machine manufacturing and repairing shops will naturally spring up.

Light industries such as manufacturing flour, paper, tobacco and matches must be greatly encouraged in order to stabilize the people's livelihood.

With a view to increasing production, necessary capital, material and labor must be mobilized to develop Shansi Province enabling it to play its full role in the construction of Greater East Asia.

All the establishments in the Province were previously founded on a ten-year project aiming at self sufficiency and the boycotting of foreign products, but those facilities are on too small a scale for future use when viewed from the standpoint of utilizing the Province for the benefit of the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The imminent problem regarding the development of industries is to utilize the existing plants to their full capacity, thus to contribute to the consummation of the present war. The ten-year project launched by the Chinese came to a sudden stop with the outbreak of the China Affair, all plants being confiscated into Japanese hands. Since Japan's occupation of the northern area, Japan entrusted the industrial enterprises to various Japanese companies, including the Okura Mining Company, Asano Cement Company, Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, the Manchoukuo Arsenal, Nippon Flour Manufacturing Factory and others. The industrial plants which had existed before the war spread over the northern sector, were mostly completely or partly destroyed, but, thanks to the enormous efforts of the new companies, not only were they rehabilitated, but were set on the high road to progress.

The industries in Shansi Province were set up on a synthetic plan. For instance, every repair had to be conducted at one workshop theoretically, but actually all factories owned their repairing shops, thus nullifying cooperative activities. In spite of the fact that each factory or plant exerted utmost efforts in its own field, no conspicuous development of the industries was witnessed.

All Companies Merged

With a view to prompting industrial activities on a cooperative system, all companies were merged with the Shansi Industrial Company, which was newly established in April 1942. Prior to the founding of the same Company, the Japanese Government made its intention known that the factories then under the direct management of the Military Forces would be returned to the proper owner, the Provincial government. If the Chinese Provincial government had become the sole investor and shareholder of all the industrial companies within the Province, it would have incapacitated the Japanese companies from working on a cooperative system. In order that industrial enterprises may be carried out by the Japanese companies side by side with those undertaken by the Chinese, the aforementioned Shansi Industrial Company was established.

In the case of Shansi Province Japan discarded its firmly affiliated policy of one industry for one company in consideration of the undeveloped condition. As in the case of the South Manchuria Railway Company in the early days, a cooperative move was better fitted for further development.

The tapping of underground resources in Shansi Province is now attracting interest from all directions. The development of the Province in the economic and industrial fields is going on step by step with the expanding of the iron industry. Thus, the contribution of Shansi Province to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in future will be great.

Heroes View Iris Garden

One hundred and twenty patients of the First Army Hospital were the first to view the iris garden of Meiji Shrine opened for the first time this year on Thursday morning. More than 80 varieties of iris gathered from all parts of Japan, painting the ponds red, blue, purple and yellow, cheered the soldiers recovering from their wounds and illness. Contingents from other hospitals totaling 870 will be allowed to view the iris garden later.

Invention Show Slated

In order to encourage inventive and creative ideas, the 11th exhibition displaying useful inventions will be held for two weeks starting from October 1 at the Patent Bureau, Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku. To cope with the Government's policy for the expansion of wartime productivity, the articles for display are limited to those in connection with the five important industries, of steel, coal, light metal, shipbuilding and aircraft.

400 LOCAL LEADERS HEAR SUBHAS BOSE

Tells Members of Both Houses That Armed Force Vital to Gain India's Freedom

Declaring that Indian independence can be attained only by armed resistance against the British oppression, Subhas Chandra Bose who is visiting Tokyo, exposed unreservedly the crafty British machinations during his fiery speech delivered Wednesday afternoon before an audience of 400 including members of both Houses and representatives of various organizations.

Mr. Bose strongly expressed his firm belief that India must fight with armed force for her independence and freedom. At the same time he expressed full confidence that India will be free.

He declared that blood must be shed for the acquisition of independence. He also stressed India's independence, unless won by blood shed by the Indians is not true independence, stating that the Indians are determined to fight with their total strength against the enemy, Britain.

Yusuke Tsurumi, representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association responded by giving a message of encouragement to the Indian people through Mr. Bose.

Congress' Origin Traced

"Organized in 1885, the Indian National Congress which was devoid of weapons, had to rely upon speeches and public opinion for the promotion of the independence movement," Mr. Bose said. "The courageous struggle for independence toward the end of the 19th century by the Boers gave the first stimulus to the Indian demand for independence. Japan's successful defense of Asia against the Russian aggression at the outset of the 20th century gave confidence to the Indian public on the ultimate success of attaining independence, Mr. Bose pointed out.

As the result of Japan's victory, the speaker asserted, the Indians became convinced that a powerful armed force rather than peaceful measures like speech-making was necessary for the successful acquisition of independence. According to him most people agreeable to this idea were the younger generation, The National Congress adopted a stiff measure and resorted to an economic boycott as a means of attaining its objective.

"Not satisfied with the use of boycott as the means for anti-British movement as launched by leaders of the National Congress, the Indian youths dispatched students abroad to study various means for the attainment of independence," he said. Mr. Bose recalled the Indian youths coming to Japan to study the Japanese national traits, which enabled the Japanese to gain victory over Russia.

"Many went to France and Switzerland, where they conducted researches for manufacturing weapons which were used for revolutionary movements, and other methods of positive agitation," he stated.

He declared that the use of small arms such as revolvers in the political agitation in 1907 was the result of the youths' study abroad. Up to the present, various arms have been employed on small-scale agitations. Lacking proper leadership, the Indian youths, who were heading toward the use of positive methods failed to take advantage of the World War I for the attainment of independence. Many youths who attempted to start agitation among the troops and sabotage among factory-workers during the war were arrested and imprisoned, because the time was not yet ripe for the positive movement.

Gandhi Starts Movement

"Severe oppressions and extractions were imposed upon the Indians in the post-war period," he added. Angered by the British craftiness, Mahatma Gandhi at last abandoned his attitude of friendliness toward the British and announced his resolution to fight Britain for the independence of India.

"Anti-British sentiment gained apparent strength, and became more and more wide-spread. Many incidents took place during this post-war period when British authorities were assassinated or British camps set on fire. A severe British oppression followed, including a wholesale massacre of thousands of innocent woman and children.

"The anti-British movement thus subsided, Gandhi advocated the disobedience movement to the Indian public which was at a loss as to what course it should follow in the independence agitation.

"According to Gandhi, the executive function of the entire India should be suspended, should the Indians under unified control refuse to collaborate with the British, in utter disregard of the British enacted laws and regulations."

If Gandhi had advocated the use of a positive measure with the outbreak of the current war, Mr. Bose contended, an entirely different result would have been obtained in expediting the Indian independence.

Knowing that the Japanese Government will extend all possible assistance for the success of the Indian Independence movement, Mr. Bose declared, he is determined to do his best for the attainment of independence for his people and himself.

"The Indians should sacrifice everything for their national security after the attainment of independence," Bose stressed, "and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration has convinced the Indians of Japan's sincerity in collaborating with them in their final efforts to win independence."

Bulgaria Studies Customs

SOFIA.—Bulgarian Minister of Finance Boshiloff informed the press that the Bulgarian director of customs had undertaken a tour of information in the Reich especially in Danube ports for the purpose of studying German customs system and that following his return Bulgarian customs regulations would be greatly simplified.

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BRITAIN STRESSING EUROPE-FIRST STAND

American and British Aims Conflict Over Direction of Anti-Axis Operations

Though American propaganda has been screaming loudly ever since the Roosevelt-Churchill Washington conference, trying to create the impression that America and Britain had at last reached a united decision on a counter-offensive against Japan, recent reports from Britain reveal that Britain, from its own selfish stand, has again gone back to stressing the Europe First policy. Thus, according to a Stockholm June 22 dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi, the aims and ideas of America and Britain are fundamentally opposed to each other and are totally incompatible.

Since the end of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference held in Washington some time ago, America and Britain have been propagandizing that a final decision has been reached in the strategic plans of the anti-Axis. America, especially, has been pointing out that Churchill, who has always stressed the Europe First policy in his declarations in the American congress dwelt mostly upon problems dealing with the war in the Pacific, thus trying to create the impression that the stress in the anti-Axis strategy is now being laid on a counter-offensive against Japan.

Agreement Difficult

However, in spite of such propaganda, neutral circles even at that time pointed out the difficulties confronting any agreement in the anti-Axis' world strategy asserting that

1. Churchill's speech in the American congress was made as a result of his seeing the necessity of showing some interest in the pleas continually sent out by Chungking and Australia and in American public opinion at that time clamoring for a counter-offensive against Japan;

2. The fact that Churchill had to make such a speech is in itself proof that the anti-Axis' world strategy is not united.

With Churchill's return to England, Anglo-American reports reveal, the policy of Europe First is again being loudly demanded in Britain showing conclusively that the Washington conference did not put a stop to the antagonism of America and Britain over their world strategy.

And it can be thought that Britain's advocating and again forcing the Europe First question to the front has a close connection with the Anglo-American operations against Japan.

It is believed that one reason is the failure of Anglo-America's scheme toward the Soviets but a more important and fundamental reason is that Britain believes that it will be impossible to divide the main strength for operations against Japan and wishes to hold back Germany's thrusts through an Europe First policy. Thus Britain's demand of the Europe First policy is based on a completely selfish standpoint. Recent editorials in the Observer and the Daily Mail represent this stand.

Deadlock on Pacific

The magazine Economist in its June 5 issue clearly revealed this British stand. In an article titled "The Deadlock on the Pacific Front" the magazine first supported the Pacific First principle stressed by America and declared, "The anti-Axis nations must direct their main war efforts against Japan. If they do not Japan will take advantage of its geographical position and strengthen its position. If that should happen the joint operations of the anti-Axis will be smashed before Japanese onslaughts, numerous contradictions in carrying on the war will appear to the surface, and defeat finally result for the anti-Axis. As it is said in America, Japan probably does not lack important war resources because of its development of its newly occupied areas. It follows that one cannot deny the strength of the argument that with the passage of more time Japan's power will grow increasingly greater and that will invite a situation disadvantageous for the anti-Axis".

Then going into its main argument of stressing the Europe First policy the Economist asserted that Japanese development of the Southern Regions will not be accomplished in a short time, moreover it will not be easy to make the resources of the Southern Regions of use to Japan's war power. If during this time Britain and America obstruct Japan's construction of these regions through navy and air action and threaten Japan's communications with these regions by sinking its bottoms it will not be impossible to obstruct the increasing of Japan's power. It follows that it will not be too late to stress first the Europe First policy and go against Japan after crushing Germany."

Americans Dissatisfied

Against such a British stand it is natural that American public opinion shows dissatisfaction. The situation has gone back to that of the time before the Washington conference. For example Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times criticized the British and said, "According to a recent investigation of public opinion in Britain it is evident that America's contributions to the war have been greatly underestimated. This is proof that America's war efforts and its position in the war are misunderstood. Britain knows almost nothing of how large-scale and how important the war in the Pacific is. Either that or Britain is closing its eyes to the fact."

It must also be noted that in its action against Britain, America recently has been using an indirect method. Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information, in giving a weekly report of the war, in early June pointed out the numerous difficulties that would accompany an invasion of Europe, and at the same time a spokesman of the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa also said the same thing to reporters. These declarations are said to be excuses for a possible failure in European operations but it is believed that it is aimed at Britain's Europe First policy. The situation is such that a greater, further entanglement and conflict is inevitable with the Second-Front-in-Europe question and the Pacific-Advance question and the anglo-American schemes toward the Soviets all mashed together in one big pile of trouble.

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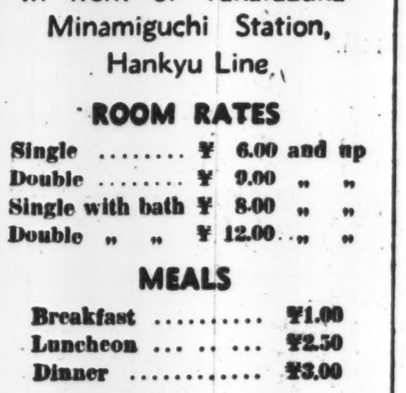

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These hotels and inns will accommodate 360 youths during August and 1,000 monthly after September, who are to be trained in physical exercises.

Prior to the proposed training, a special course for 10 days for the benefit of some 50 hotel owners and employees was conducted at Sengokubara from June 22. During the course, the attendants will be given proper guidance in the matters of leadership, physical exercises, nutrition and wholesome recreation.

Following the example of those hotels, Akita, Fukushima, Niigata, Nagano, Tochigi, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Wakayama and several other prefectures are now preparing to convert their respective hot spring resorts into sites for physical training of young men.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1943

Race Riots in America

Another of America's periodic race riots is now raging in Detroit. In this great industrial city, the one million white inhabitants are on the warpath against the Negro minority of less than 200,000. With knives, stones, blackjacks, and even with sub-machine guns and grenades, the maniacal Americans are giving vent to their psychopathic race prejudice by hunting down innocent Negroes as they would hunt down wild beasts.

In the first day of the fighting, which broke out on the night of June 20, at least 23 people were killed and 700 injured, and the slaughter is still going on. With the police and the state militia proving helpless against the crazed mobs, martial law was declared on June 21. Since then, troops using tear bombs and tanks have apparently succeeded in causing the riot to abate somewhat, but yesterday's news that martial law had been extended for another twenty-four hours belies the official claims that the disorders have now been brought under control.

This is not the first race war to occur in the United States by any means. Cities like Chicago and St. Louis have in the past seen similar orgies of bloodshed when mobs of crazed whites have battled with fear-stricken Negroes fighting for their lives. It is a singular fact that supposedly civilized Americans in normal times will deny Negroes the right to live in decent neighborhoods, deny them the opportunity to engage in respectable jobs, deny them the right of access to the same hotel, restaurant, theater, or train accommodations as themselves, and then periodically will run amuck to lynch Negroes individually or to slaughter them wholesale—old men, women, and children alike—in race wars like the present one. It is a mystery which the rest of the world will never be able to understand.

But the rest of the world can understand well enough how inexcusable is the contradiction which exists between America's actual performances like this race war and her hypocritical pretensions. The United States claims to be "the land of the free". Its basic political tenet proclaims that "all men are created equal." Roosevelt has announced that one of the war aims of the United States is the principle of racial equality. And then comes the Detroit riot to demonstrate America's true attitude!

When scheming politicians like Rooosevelt and Welles spout forth pretty phrases designed to trick the Negroes into toiling in the war industries and dying on the front lines, the Negroes can reflect on the Detroit riot and decide whether the only country in the world where such riots are possible is the country for which they would choose to work and die. When the United States Congress considers amending the Chinese Exclusion Law—after 63 years of indifference, and even now with obvious balking—the Chinese people may well reflect whether the traditional racial prejudice of the Americans toward Orientals has suddenly magically disappeared while the similar prejudice against Negroes continues to rage virulently, or whether the projected amendment is but an insincere gesture thrown as a sop to Chungking to make it continue its futile fight against Japan. And when the United States proclaims that she is fighting for freedom and racial equality, the rest of the world cannot help but wonder why it is that the United States does not set her own house in order before she resumes to preach to other people who need her sanctimonious sermonizing far less than herself.

Food Shortage in America

Fully a year before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, so-called American experts on eastern Asia were reporting shortages of food in Japan as part of the Roosevelt administration's policy of biguiling the American people into war with Japan. On their predictions, this country should have long ago collapsed on account of scarcity of food. It is ironical, to say the least, that it is the United States, instead, which is facing an extremely serious general food shortage although it has been in the war for only 19 months.

No doubt it was the gravity of the food situation that motivated no less an authority than Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States and food administrator of the Allies during the last World War, to sound a warning to the American nation recently. In his address to the American Farm Bureau Federation, a couple of weeks ago, Hoover pointed out that in the seven years between the harvests of 1932 and 1939, 47,000,000 acres of land were withdrawn from the production of 17 leading crops while only 9,000,000 acres of that total had been returned to cultivation by 1942. The rest of that vast withdrawn land—38,000,000 acres—must be brought back into cultivation if the United States is to meet the essential food demands of its armed forces, of its civilian population and of its allies, he said.

But while Hoover stressed such a program for relieving food shortages which are daily becoming worse, he did not allude to the shortage of manpower in his country. On this question it is significant that the Washington Post for instance, commenting on the Hoover scheme, said: "If there is no other means of averting a serious food shortage the outlook is grim, since it is altogether unlikely that we can muster the manpower and provide the machinery for the suggested acreage expansion. Shortages of farm labor and equipment are already so acute as to imperil the cultivation and harvesting of the crops now being grown." This illuminating assertion at once indicates the impracticability of the Hoover program and exposes the ominous situation confronting the United States as regards this all important matter of food.

Hoover's warning was not the only recent piece of bad news about food to the American people, who have long boasted of spending an average of 60 per cent of their earned income for food as if this attested to their self-conceited high standard of living. The Agriculture Department reported that crop prospects had deteriorated during May and by June 1 generally were the poorest in three years. It was estimated that the winter and spring wheat crop would total about 250,000,000 bushels less than last year. Another reason for the American people to tighten their belts much against their will:

On top of this came the announcement by Roy Hendrickson, Deputy Administrator of War Food Supplies, that priority of military supply would begin on Monday of this week with all federally controlled slaughter-houses ordered to set aside 45 per cent of their output for government agencies which buy supplies for the armed forces. The slaughter-houses had previously been allowed to sell 65 per cent of their output to civilians and only the rest to the armed forces. While the reduction in percentage in the supply to civilians is relatively small, the blow will be stinging enough to the heavy meat-consuming American people who already for some months now have been feeling the pinch of a meat shortage.

The significant point of all this is that these are just the beginning of even more serious food shortages to come in America. The induction of a continuously increasing number of men into the armed forces to replenish heavy losses and the necessity of putting more men in the war industries to keep America as an arsenal for its allies will certainly not help to increase the output of food in the United States.

It will not be surprising if the American public will begin asking the Roosevelt administration why it had failed to provide an all-embracing food program when it was deliberately forcing Japan into war with provocative methods of economic warfare. The answer to that, perhaps, is that Roosevelt, like the irresponsible Navy Secretary, Colonel Frank Knox, really believed that the Japanese Fleet would be crushed in the matter of a few weeks and Japan brought to its knees, wherefore there was no need for an extensive food program.

A Year Ago Today

June 25, 1942

Japanese Forces today succeeded in capturing Lingchwan, most important enemy base in Shansi Province. Anyangtsun, about 10 kilometers northeast of Lingchwan, was also captured.

• • •

Further expanding the scope of labor mobilization as a last-minute attempt to cope with the increasing scarcity of labor, the British Government announced today that men up to the age of 50 and women up to 45 years of age will be registered for emergency labor mobilization.

• • •

The Sydney Daily Telegraph states that Britain and the United States do not fully appreciate the importance of defending Australia. The paper urges the immediate dispatch of from one to three thousand airplanes, 14 tank divisions and at least 10 divisions of infantry as the absolute minimum required to repulse a Japanese invasion, and that this assistance should be forthcoming immediately.

By TOSHIO HIRAOKA
(From the Sozo)

Part I

Mention of Hongkong brings, first of all, to every mind that splendid harbor. The strategic value of the port as a base for the defense of East Asia is, of course, widely recognized, but apart from this military consideration, the question of how to make the best use of its harbor facilities in conjunction with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is claiming the earnest attention of the Japanese Government-General, which is deeply interested in the security and construction of a Japanese Hongkong.

The Daily Mail, of London, once extolled Hongkong to the skies. It declared that Hongkong was the best port in the world and the most precious gem in the British Crown. It also described the place as the clearing house for the major part of the world. Should Britain lose it, the journal said, most likely London would go bankrupt.

The place so highly prized was occupied by the Japanese Forces on December 25, 1941, after a fortnight's terrific onslaught. Britain thus lost the "best port of the world" and the "clearing house for the major part of the world." Britain herself now stands on the brink of bankruptcy. Hongkong, under Japanese occupation, has ceased to function as a clearing house, but her position as the best port of the world remains unaltered. Hongkong as a base of free trade or as a bonded warehouse is no more, but its harbor facilities remain.

Colonization Opposed

Although, it now holds the proud position of the best port in the world, Hongkong was a haunt of pirates and an endemic-ridden spot a century ago. Even in British Government circles, there was a body of opinion opposing the construction work started there. The reasons for opposition were (1) that Hongkong offered little promise of a good colony (2) that it was not likely to become a commercial center, (3) that it was unfit for fortification, (4) that it would never become a good army or naval base, (5) that its possession was harmful politically, and (6) that it was not adopted for the propagation of Christian civilization. The holders of this view maintained that it was the height of folly to carry on any construction work. If there was any prospect of deriving profits, political, commercial, financial or religious, from the construction work, the enormous expenditure and the heavy loss of human lives which it entailed might have some justification, but the whole plan of construction was erroneously conceived, they argued, and its reckless execution could only end in a heavy national loss and keen public disappointment. Davis, the Governor at the time, turned a deaf ear to this adverse criticism and pushed forward the construction work energetically. He reminded his critics that it necessarily took many years to remove the obstacles besetting the initial stages of colonial development. It is on record that this Governor often had bitter quarrels with merchants over the tax problem, and the disgruntled merchants went to the length of presenting to the home Government a memorial of impeachment against him.

Wood's Comment

At any rate, Hongkong and its rule in its early days of colonization did not favorably impress the British people at home. According to a brief history of Hongkong written by Wood, the London Times had the following to say about it in 1859:—

"Hongkong is constantly harassed by epidemics, questionable conflicts, disgraceful internal discords, and what not. The name of this small turbulent island, full of quarrels and discontent, is taboo among the refined people. The Governor is away from his post allegedly for the benefit of his health. The Deputy Governor is involved in a lawsuit. The publishers of newspapers are embroiled in trouble for criticizing Government officials. Writs of process have been issued to them and some are actually in prison, some are about to be incarcerated and some others are about to be released. Managers of firms are keeping themselves aloof from all this commotion, but this attitude of nonchalance is rather contributing to make the situation worse. Hongkong badly needs an autocrat. It needs a sensible, talented and courageous man at the helm."

At any rate, Britain's century-long efforts have turned this pestilential and undeveloped rocky hill into one of the brightest gems in the British Crown. Now under Japanese control, this island has an even greater chance to sparkle in all its iridescent glory through the development of its natural endowments.

Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, the Governor-General, once said:

"Some people complain that Hongkong is wanting in resources, but it would be unreasonable for them to expect this rocky hill to be rich in resources. It is an absolutely impossible proposition to make Hongkong self-supporting. Hongkong's value lies elsewhere. It lies in its piers, shipyards and warehouses. It took Britain a century to provide Hongkong with these splendid establishments."

That quarter of Hongkong where most government offices were located were studded with bronze statues of a British Queen and Governors who rendered distinguished services, but hardly before a month had passed since Hongkong fell into Japanese hands these bronze statues were taken down and carried away somewhere by Chinese coolies. On the pedestal on which the statue of Queen Elizabeth used to stand, the proclamation of the Governor-General in occupation, written in both Japanese and Chinese, has been posted.

Proclamation Issued

"Hongkong, the base of British exploitation of East Asia for years and the stronghold for the spread of materialistic civilization to East Asia," says the text of this historic proclamation, "has been reduced by the brave Japanese Forces and has become Japanese territory. It is a matter for genuine congratulation for all peoples in East Asia that Britain, the sworn enemy of mankind, has been completely balked in her insatiable ambition and inordinate designs.

"The ultimate object of the War of Greater East Asia is both to safeguard the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace, thereby enabling all nations to live in common prosperity.

"The Japanese rule and construction of Hongkong will accordingly aim, first and foremost, at vindicating the true spiritual culture of the East by eliminating the old state of affairs, while promoting cooperation with Japan in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, so that all peoples may bask in the Imperial benevolence and that the foundations may be firmly laid on which to build the permanent welfare of East Asia in accordance with the Kodo principle.

"I have just arrived at my post as Governor-General of the occupied territory of Hongkong, firmly determined to do my utmost in the discharge of my onerous duties so as to answer the Imperial trust. Since the permanent happiness and prosperity of all people will surely follow the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, it is incumbent on all inhabitants of this territory to act with circumspection and patience, to understand the true object of the sacred war and to endeavor to make what contribution they can under the Japanese rule toward the victory of the Japanese cause. I am ready to treat with kindness and friendliness those who, discarding the old customs and manners, make sincere efforts to help the consummation of the grand undertaking of realizing the development of East Asia.

"On the contrary, those who, incapable of appreciating Japan's true intentions, indulge in pernicious activities in contravention of moral and ethical principles, will be treated as the enemies of East Asia. Such people, irrespective of their nationality or race, will be dealt with without compunction in accordance with military laws and regulations."

This proclamation lays down the fundamental policy for the rule and construction of Hongkong, and all concrete measures of rule spring from this source.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

He who is most slow in making a promise is the most faithful in its performance.—Rousseau.

• • •

We must have books for recreation and entertainment, as well as for instruction and for business; the former are agreeable, the latter useful, and the human mind requires both. The canon law and the codes of Justinian shall have due honor and reign at the universities, but Homer and Virgil need not therefore be banished. We will cultivate the olive and the vine, but without eradicating the myrtle and the rose. —Balzac.

ASIA WAR EMANCIPATES DOWN-TRODDEN PEOPLE

Britain's Wily Imperialism Reaches End of Its Tether

By CHEN KUNG-PO
(From the Sozo)

During the last century, there has not been one country in the world but has been subjected to British restraint and manipulation. The several wars in the world during that time have invariably been provoked by Britain's wire-pulling behind the scene.

This is Britain's traditional national policy, without the assiduous pursuance of which she could not have existed.

The British mainland is made up of only three islands, but half of Ireland is out of British control. A total of two and half islands with a small population of 40,000,000—such is Britain who possessed innumerable colonies and boasted that the sun never set on her Empire. Small wonder a trumpery like that could not have maintained its existence except by wily tactics of setting one country against another in every part of the globe and fishing in troubled waters.

When the rise of Germany spelt a menace to her, Britain colluded with France and Russia against Germany and brought on World War I. When, after the war, France became powerful, Britain spared no scruples to befriend and aid Germany overtly and covertly. When Germany regained her strength in recent years, Britain again joined hands with France against Germany and provoked the second European War.

Similar Tactics in East

As in the West, so in the East. British manipulation and control of the East is marked by two stages with the Russo-Japanese War as the dividing line. Before that war, Britain unstrainedly indulged in bold tactics. After the war, she found it necessary to exercise circumspection in the execution of her Eastern policy.

Before the Russo-Japanese War, Singapore was the general headquarters and Hongkong the vanguard base of Britain's aggression against the East. Other powers followed her suit in reaching out their insidious tentacles to the East. Britain thought she could control Japan and China alike: to her the two made no difference.

When Russia, blocked in the West, began to turn eastward, Britain concluded the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to use Japan in checking the menace of the Czarist Empire.

After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan gained power and began to rise, much to Britain's disgust and dread. Britain had to seek a restraining force on Japan. America then was still adhering to the Monroe Doctrine and, besides, was not powerful enough. Russia's wounds from the war of 1904-1905 had not yet healed and, moreover, Britain feared that Anglo-Russian cooperation might invite another Russian eastward drive. Astute Britain was quick to devise a scheme—to stir up hatred between Japan and China and keep the two countries at loggerheads. From this time on Britain began to exert influence on China's national politics. Especially, after 1929, financial relations were tightened between the old Nanking regime and Britain.

Never Sympathetic

Was Britain genuinely sympathetic toward China's national revolutionary movement? Far from it. When the national government was set up in Canton in 1925, did not Britain exert pressure on it? The national revolution of 1926, too, was frustrated by Britain. Only when the Revolutionary army occupied Shanghai in 1927 did Britain change her attitude. Taking advantage of the then Nanking government's financial plight, she resorted to tactics of cajolery with a view to turning Nanking into an anti-Japanese regime. Britain detested Sino-Japanese collaboration and welcomed Sino-Japanese friction. Unfortunately, the two nations failed to see through the British scheme and fell into the pitfall of Britain's making.

Fooled by Britain, China and Japan have kept on contending against each other for many years. Fooled by Britain, other countries of the world have fought wars for as long as 100 years.

Japan's sacred campaign has enabled the resuscitation of the peoples east of Suez who for over 100 years have been under Anglo-American oppression. It is sincerely to be hoped that these peoples, one and all, with iron will and in closest cooperation will march forward toward securing complete independence for East Asia and building up a zone of mutual well-being in this part of the world.

The South has been restored to its original form as an East Asiatic region. The south is rich in resources. It behooves us to coordinate production and consumption. As is well known, production and consumption must keep pace with each other. Excess of consumption over production brings poverty. We must formulate a thoroughgoing plan and, in a spirit of mutual helpfulness, strive for wholesome economic growth. Only in this way can we lay the foundation of a far-sighted policy for East Asia.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF COLONIES IMPERILS ENGLAND'S ECONOMY

Dominions Rapidly Industrialize Themselves in Present War—Disintegration of Commonwealth Certain

By TAKASHI ITO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part II

Early in August, 1925, with the approaching expiration of the 7-hour day contract of the coal mine workers, signed during the time of the Lloyd George Cabinet, the question of the continuation of the agreement became an issue between the workers and mine owners, one which affected the whole English nation. By this time, the industries of England had passed the period of temporary post-war prosperity, and conditions were even worse than the international depression in foreign trade, with the manufacturers daily losing more and more markets they had held before the war.

Within the British Empire also, the self-governing colonies which had during the war been cut off from the supplies of necessities they had been receiving from the mother country, out of dire necessity began to establish industries of their own. Then after peace had returned and they were able once more to open communications with England, with the gradual development of their own enterprises, they came to take an indifferent and passive attitude toward the English products. In addition to this, the countries of the Orient, especially Japan, and the United States had progressed industrially by leaps and bounds, so that not only did it become unnecessary for them to import English goods but in certain international markets were proving themselves to be strong competiters.

Hitherto industrially undeveloped nations such as Japan, unhampered by eighteenth century machinery and methods, were able to freely apply modern and progressive inventions and to expand and strengthen their productive efficiency. In contrast to this, England not only suffered severely from the war, but her old-fashioned systems slowed down the modernization of her industries, so that there soon was a wide gap between herself and the more progressive nations. In the European market also, England's sphere of influence was being gradually reduced through competition from Germany, France, Belgium and Holland, and she was no longer able to hold on to her priority markets in central Europe and the Balkans.

War Used Up Wealth

On the other hand, internally, the gigantic wealth acquired by long years of exploitation of her colonies was absorbed in the waging of the war, so that the high taxes levied during the five years were continued, eating into the daily livelihood of the British people. Under this condition, capital which should have been put into the modernization of her industries in order to remain on a par with other nations could not be spared, especially in the most vital English enterprise, coal mining.

With the afore-mentioned approach of the deadline on the 7-hour day agreement, the coal mine workers, in concert with the Trade Union Congress, threatened a general strike in demanding the continuation of the agreement from the Conservative Party. But the Government, in answer, extended the contract only for 9 months and established a Royal Coal Commission. The English industries were in the midst of a severe depression, especially in the steel, shipbuilding and textile works, and there was a huge number of unemployed. With the report of the commission, many of the Conservatives, determining that this was the time to shatter the collective strength of the trade unions by high pressure methods, took a challenging attitude toward the coal mine workers, and peace was maintained only through the mediating efforts of the Prime Minister, who was on the verge of bringing about harmony between the leaders of the mine workers and the mine owners.

But, unfortunately for him, just at this time, the editor of the Conservative newspaper, the Daily Mail, owned by Lord Rothermere, wrote, "The coal miners' union and the trade unions do not recognize the dire straits of the British industries, and their demands for the maintenance of the present high wage level and the shortening of their working hours, their stubborn adherence to selfish interests, must be called acts of unpatriotism, and are to be compared with the antagonism of Germany against England."

This untimely editorial, about to go to press, was discovered by one of the workers in the printing shop who was a member of the labor union. The printers' union flared up in anger and went on strike, declaring, "if forcibly we are made to print a paper which makes of us laborers something akin to enemies of a State by the abuse of the State's position in this internal labor strife, then we must perforce go on strike."

Thus, just when the vital coal miners' problem was proceeding favorably, contrary to the true sentiments of the leaders of labor and capital, the strike of the printers in the Daily Mail proved the spark which provoked the general strike of all workers in England.

Though it served to imprint deeply in the minds of the workers their class consciousness, in the end the labor unions were forced to surrender after only 9 days. For the Conservative government, fearful that it might lead to a movement of revolutionary proportions, took the surest course, and as both the Finance Minister Churchill and Home Minister Helsham advocated strong measures, suppressed the labor party even to the extent of calling out the militia.

New Movement Started

Soon after that, in dealing with the depression of foreign trade, there rose a movement to strengthen the British Empire internally first of all, led by Lord Beaverbrook through his Daily Express and Evening Standard, and supported by Lord Rothermere, who controlled the Daily Mail and the Evening News. Though it gained most of its aims at the Economic Conference of the British Commonwealth held at Ottawa in 1932, it was opposed at the start by the Liberal and Labor Parties, both of which still revered the free trade policy. The greater part of the Conservatives also refused to support it, saying, "The policy of permitting complete free trade only within the British Empire, when regarded from the wider aspect of the British Empire as part of the world economic market, would means that England, of herself, would be choosing to withdraw from the world market and to bring about a form of national isolation within the British Empire."

However, on the other hand, the world-wide economic depression was exerting deeper and deeper effects upon the British industries, unemployment was rapidly increasing, and of the approximately 18,000,000 workers between 16 and 64 who held unemployment insurance policies, about 10 per cent were without jobs.

Then followed the general election of 1929, by which the labor party moved into the fore once more, ahead of the Conservatives, and the second MacDonald Cabinet was formed. But the party was not able to hold the majority by itself in the Parliament, and once more the determining votes were held by the minority third party, the Liberals.

At the same time, the decline of English economy became more apparent, the number of unemployed continued to increase, and the payment of unemployment insurance not only reached proportions unanticipated by the initiators of the system but the financial foundation of the country was threatened. In 1931, as the direct result of the bankruptcy of one of the banks backed by the English government, the country went off the gold standard which had been abandoned during the middle of the war and had been revived again in the seventh year after the armistice. Faced with an unprecedented financial crisis, a national Cabinet, consisting of the MacDonald faction of the Labor Party, the Conservatives and the Liberals came into being.

Labor Excluded

This three-party cabinet which did not include the Labor opposition and left wing group, did not retain its unity as a national Cabinet for long, and gradually took on a deeper Conservative aspect. In 1932, at the Economic Conference of the British Commonwealth of Nations at Ottawa, England both nominally and actually embraced the protective tariff policy within the Commonwealth, and led to the resignation of the Home Minister, Herbert Samuel, and the present Air Minister Sinclair, who defended the interests of the people, saying, "A prosperous and strong nation can be maintained only by the presence of healthy subjects." This left in the Cabinet the nationalistic faction of the Liberal group such as Simon and Hore-Belisha. Also, Minister of Finance Snowden, who had been the right hand man of Prime Minister MacDonald, left the political front because he could not abandon his belief that the future course of England should be the retention of free trade.

Thereafter, the British government could not abandon its position which required pacifism, and turned its attention to the threatened increase of the internal economic illness of the nation.

However, with the vetoing of the ambitions of Germany to revise the Versailles Treaty, the situation on the four seas became steadily darker, so that England was forced to turn her energies, not to the doctoring of her economic sickness, but to the menace of the rapidly rearming Germany. Thus, in 1936, 18 years after the last armistice she commenced for the first time a vigorous expansion of her munitions industries, a fact which is still fresh in our memories.

(To Be Concluded)

Remember the Days Before Pearl Harbor

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Will of the People Final Victory Lies

No. 15,893 | TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1943 | Price 8 Sen

Empress Dowager Receives Greetings on 59th Birthday

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager was pleased to greet in the very best of health the auspicious occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's 59th Birthday today. Her Imperial Majesty's deep concern has at all times been graciously manifested over the welfare of all Japanese subjects, whether carrying on the struggle for decisive victory on the front line of battle or at home.

No felicitation celebrations nor the Imperial luncheon were held this year, but Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive words of greetings from Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager Masao Oya and other members of the Imperial Household.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high officials called at the Omiya Palace during the forenoon to register their names.

In News Spotlight

Soft-Soap Speech by New Viceroy Fails to Hide Grim Plan for India

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, June 24.—Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, newly appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, adding his little bit to the unceasing effort of the British to drag India into the war somehow for Britain's selfish ends, gave utterance to the usual unconvincing vague platitudes about Indian independence at a meeting with reporters at the Indian Office in London on Tuesday.

In regard to Indian independence, the Marshal came out with the hackneyed words: "Even before termination of the war, if the Indian people strengthen their collaboration with Britain, we will gladly discuss India's political independence." He went on to say "My assumption of the post of Governor-General of India does not signify British military dictatorship in India".

The fact, however, that under Wavell's Governorship military dictatorship is inevitable becomes clear from his further words: "An old soldier cannot very well get rid of his martial spirit even if he changes his military uniform for civilian garb."

Reviving the timeworn bogy of the so-called Japanese menace the new Governor-General declared, "A prerequisite for achievement of India's desires is removal of the Japanese menace." adding "India has now become the biggest and most important pillar of the anti-Axis Powers in East Asia.

In referring to the Indian Independence Movement, he made a most pathetic statement, saying: "The Indian Independence Movement may be manly work for the Indians, but they would do well to sympathize with our situation also."

None of these stock phrases indicate any change of policy on the part of Britain, on the contrary the fact clearly emerges that Wavell's appointment to his new post implies increased military pressure by Britain upon India. His words plainly show Britain at her old game of maneuvering to secure her own safety at the expense of other peoples, and disclose her intentions of sacrificing the Indian people by dragging them into the war.

Asia Army Head Slated

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—During interpellations in the House of Commons on June 18, British Prime Minister Churchill said that the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Asia Headquarters to be newly organized for fighting Japan will be shortly announced, according to reports received here from London.

Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery explained the selection of Marshal Archibald Wavell as Viceroy of India in the following words:

"The appointment of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy of India does not mean modification of the promise given by the British Government regarding the establishment of an autonomous government for India."

Press Comments

Friday, June 25

MAINICHI—Way to India's Freedom; Philippine Mission

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Australia in Crisis

Way to India's Freedom

MAINICHI—Subhas Chandra Bose's radio addresses appear to have been a trilogy, one addressed to India of June 21, a second to Germany and a third to Italy of June 22. Although all three were quite important, the one addressed to the Indian people naturally deserves the greatest attention. In this speech he made his point with remarkable clarity and strong persuasiveness.

Mr. Bose began with cautioning his compatriots against being influenced by the Anglo-American propaganda to have their attention diverted to minor changes in the war situation occurring at distant places, from their proper and chief interest, the question of their independence. He stated most lucidly the foreign and domestic positions of India. India's wealth, he said, which enabled Britain to build up its Empire in the past, would be in future used to heal the wounds received by Britain in the current war. Consequently there is no hope for Indian independence unless the British are driven out by armed force. The Indian people must realize this point at once. Another thing against which the Indian people must be warned is that Britain might again resort to its method of compromise. Since its purpose will merely be to dupe the long-suffering Indian people again and break their fighting spirit, it must be rejected with determination.

The international position of India is that the Japanese armed forces are now pressing on its eastern border. As Mr. Bose says, the British have traditionally feared only the southward advance of the Slavs from the northwestern border. It is the peculiar notion of the British that ever since the time of the eastern conquests of Alexander there has never been any other way to enter India than from the northwest. It is utterly unexpected on their part, therefore, that the Japanese should now be coming from an opposite direction for the purpose of liberating the Indian people. It is no longer a mere matter of unexpectedness with the British who have been miserably defeated after declaring that they would wrest back Burma. The Indian people would do well to take cognizance of this point.

Mr. Bose has said enough. There is nothing else that the fighters for Indian independence need know. We expect them at last to rise in arms against their oppressors and we watch with the deepest interest the next step Mr. Bose will take toward that long-cherished goal.

Philippine Mission

MAINICHI—After about 10 day's sojourn in Tokyo, during which they made first-hand acquaintance with the way of our government, our economy, industry and cultural institutions, the Philippine mission will now tour the Central area of Japan and will shortly leave for home.

The coming of the mission was most timely. Its members have been able to see for themselves the source of Japan's strength that has enabled it to secure continuous victories in the War of Greater East Asia and manifest its national prowess the world over while achieving the gigantic task of liberating the various peoples of Greater East Asia. The deepest impression received by the members of the mission, however, must have been the Diet spech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on June 16, in which he reaffirmed Japan's intention to give the Philippines its independence. This matter had already been declared by Japan before but it must have been a source of great joy to the Filipinos to hear with their own ears the Japanese Prime Minister promising independence "before the year is out."

Japan keeps its promises. It has been so swift in doing so that the Filipinos have been astonished and

(Continued on Page 2)

TANI EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH CHU ON VITAL ISSUES

Also Sees Minister Tajiri and Nippon Army, Navy Officers

The Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Masayuki Tani, called on Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, Thursday morning to resume conversations, started the day before, for an exchange of unreserved views on the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement and other relative international questions, according to a Nanking dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Following the meeting, Ambassador Tani, at 3 p.m., held a conference on the same questions with Minister Shigenori Tajiri and interested Japanese Army and Navy officers on the spot, at the Japanese Embassy.

Prior to these conferences, Ambassador Tani, en route back to Nanking from Tokyo, had stopped off at Shanghai on June 22, where, together with Minister Tajiri, he had called on Dr. Chen Kung-pao, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, to confer with the latter on the matter.

Thus, the proposed retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement, which is the largest of the Powers' concessions in China, to the National Government is being steadily realized through the good offices positively exerted by the Japanese authorities.

Various Programs Pushed

Domei

PEKING, June 24.—President Wang Ching-wei today gave an interview to Japanese press correspondents of Peking, who are visiting Central China, and made the following statement:

"Since China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia we have made the 9th of every month the day commemorating her war entry and thus we have tried to heighten our national consciousness of participation in the war with a determination 'to live or die with the Japanese.' As a concrete step toward attaining the aim, we will shortly enforce a collective living program for Government and public officials and students. I believe the New Peoples' Movement covering North, Central and South China will steadily make active developments.

"With regard to the rural pacification operations, it may be stated that at present, in the area north of the Yangtze and in the northern Hangchow sector an enlargement of peace and order maintenance spheres is being carried out. We expect that all those areas, similar to the ones under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan, will shortly begin to show good results.

"If we are to classify the Chungking influences, we must realize that they may be divided into three elements,—the army forces under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek, the 'mixed' forces, and the populace. As to the first, there is, for instance, the Ku Sung-nan Army which embraces 600,000 troops. But since this Army has never once fought Japanese Forces, they blindly believe that America and Britain will not be beaten in the war and so they are continuing resistance.

"As regards the second, since they have been originally opposed to Chiang Kai-shek, if they can recognize the ideal of peace and reconstruction of China, they will readily

(Continued on Page 2)

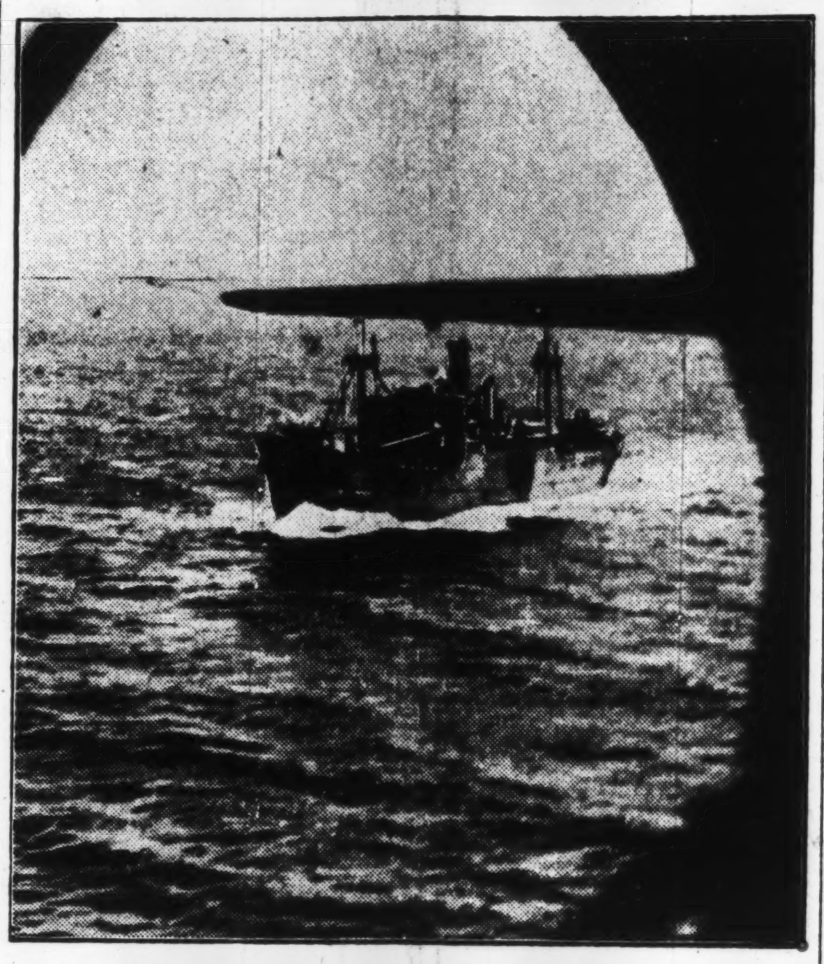
Hsinking Sees Start Of Judiciary Parley

Domei

HSINKING, June 24.—In order to consolidate the judicial system in Manchoukuo, a three-day judicial officers' conference was opened here today in the conference room of the State Council attended by leading Manchoukuoan judges as well as dignitaries from Japan, Chosen, Kwantung Leased Territory, Mengchiang, and China.

Opening addresses were made by Premier Chang Ching-hui, Justice Minister Yen Chan-fa and Justice Vice-Minister Shigeru Maeno.

Among the Japanese attending the conference were Akiro Iwabuchi, Chief Procurator of the Hiroshima District Court and Michitaro Onishi, chief judge of the Nagasaki District Court.



VITAL RESPONSIBILITIES are being shouldered by Japan's transports in the nation's drive for victory in the War of Greater East Asia. But greater still is the mission of the winged Navy warriors who hover overhead in strict vigilance against enemy undersea prowlers that seek to disrupt our shipping lanes. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Sinking of Fugitive Submarine Of Foe in South Seas Related

Reporter on Board Navy Sub Chaser Sees Speedy Destruction of Undersea Craft By Intrepid Sea Warriors of Nippon

By MARIO YOSHIDA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE.—The guerilla warfare which is the sole hope for the losing Anglo-American powers, is being obstinately continued by the enemy. In other words the enemy nations are desparately trying to bolster up the dying morale of their peoples by means of the activities of their submarines. Such being the war situation at present, the Japanese people must not forget the undaunted activities of the submarine chasers which are paving the way for the final decisive victory for Japan. And in such surreptitious warfare, the heroes of the Japanese Navy, overcoming all difficulties, are searching day and night for the enemy hidden in the depths of the sea and in the darkness of night.

It was the happy lot of this reporter to be allowed to accompany and X X submarine chaser which sallied forth into the far off South Seas on a certain day and to witness the actual sinking of an enemy submarine.

Submarine chaser X X, which received the order to attack an enemy submarine reported to be in X X, hopefully left the base on a certain day in April. The inside of the ship was boiling hot. The rythmic spatter of the engine seemed to add more warmth to the already hot air inside the ship. The heat of the boiler room was especially intense. Yet the chief engineer and his men were listening intently to the tone of the engine while beads of perspiration rolled down their backs.

Narrow In Ship

It was so narrow in the ship that even a slight movement of the body touched something or other of the numerous equipments. In the semi-dark room beneath the dorm window several seamen were sleeping cuddled up against each other. They were all dog-tired from the strenuous work of preparing for the coming fight, but as soon as their time for watch came, they would jump up wide awake to relieve their comrades. The were all heroes of that sort.

The largest room in the ship was

(Continued on Page 2)

Syrian Situation Tense As British Arrest 1,000

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, June 23.—As a result of the British forces having taken stronger military steps in Syria and Lebanon, the situation there is becoming increasingly tense.

According to an Ankara dispatch received here today, British authorities have established a special zone over all Syrian territories some 50 kilometers inside the Syrian-Turkish border, where all traffic is under British control and people cannot go in and out without a special permission. Moreover, inhabitants have been forbidden to go out at night.

In northern Syria, the British searched the inhabitants' houses, resulting in the arrest of about 1,000 anti-British Arabs.

Meanwhile, movements of British troops are very active, and according to indications, they are being concentrated in North Syria in continued succession.

The inhabitants in Lebanon, it is reported from Beirut, have been forbidden to go out at night since several days ago.

Bolivia to Use Brazil Port

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Understanding was reached between Bolivia and Brazil concerning the joint use of the Santos Port, announced President General Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia, who is now in Brazil, at Rio de Janeiro today.

"The Bolivian Government is now able to use freely a portion of the port of Santos on the Atlantic coast of Brazil," the Bolivian President said. "In return, Bolivia will supply Brazil with various raw material and mineral resources."

Banks of Mengchiang, Manchou Conclude Pact

Domei

KALGAN, June 24.—An agreement providing for the extension of credit to the limit of ¥6,000,000 by the Mengchiang Bank to the Central Bank of Manchoukuo was signed here this morning between Tsutomu Nishiyama, Governor of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, and Hisayoshi Munekata, Governor of the Mengchiang Bank.

Commenting on the significance of the present agreement, Mr. Munekata stated that relations between Mengchiang and Manchoukuo, which already have been closely bound by historic ties of friendship, will be further strengthened and that the two countries, side by side, will make more positive contributions to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Palestine Jews, Arabs Clash in Bloody Fight

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 24.—Friction between Arabs and Jews in the Palestine area has assumed ominous aspects since last week, and according to reports from Jerusalem matters have come to a head in a bloody collision.

The report says that the disorder started today when a Jewish rioter fired on an Arab farmer, and in the ensuing fight three were killed and 20 wounded. The Arabs retaliated at night by shooting and setting the homes of the Jews on fire. The disturbance finally called for the intervention of military forces.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS WON'T OBEY ORDER BY LEWIS; SABOTAGE FEARED AS FORD RIVER ROUGE PLANT AFIRE

Army Is Called Out To Combat Blaze-- Seen Incendiary Act

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Sabotage by strikers is believed to be the cause of a sudden ferocious conflagration that is now consuming the Ford River Rouge Factory on the outskirts of Detroit. The fire has assumed such alarming proportions that, according to reports from Detroit received here, the army has been called out to take possession of the plant, in an attempt to cope with the blaze.

The River Rouge Factory, one of the largest of the Ford plants, all of which had switched from the manufacture of flivvers to the still more profitable production of war munitions, has, like the other Ford factories been shut down, its machinery idle, since the recent trouble over the discharge of 50 foremen broke out.

Details of the origin of the fire have not been disclosed, but in view of its sudden outbreak and rapid spread, it is considered probable that, incensed over the company's continued refusal to reinstate their discharged comrades, the strikers have finally resorted to incendiarism.

Return to Work Unwillingly

Mainichi

LISBON, June 24.—More than 500,000 coal miners in the United States returned to work yesterday, but most of them unwillingly, according to reports from Washington.

In view of the serious effect caused to the war industries by the recent coal miners' strike, President Roosevelt made the following statement, according to reports received here:

"I intend to take strict measures for preventing labor strikes in the war industries. It is my intention to ask Congress to raise the age limit for mobilization of non-combatants to 65, so that the Government will have the authority to requisition all males who refuse to work without just cause."

Threat by Roosevelt, Anti-Strike Measure Passage Are Blamed

Despite the order issued on Tuesday by John L. Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers of America, for all its members to return to work, the coal miners of Pennsylvania, as a result of voting on the move, have decided not to resume work unless a new contract assuring them increase in wages is forthcoming, according to a New York report relayed from Lisbon to the Mainichi.

Thus, a new threat has appeared in the coal strike situation of America which was believed for a time to have temporarily settled as the result of the reaching of an agreement, between Lewis and Interior Secretary Ickes, calling for a truce till midnight of October 31.

Biggest Coal State

Pennsylvania is by far the largest coal producing state in America. Its combined average output of anthracite and bituminous coal approximate 150,000,000 tons annually. This represents over 25 per cent of the total average yearly output of the entire United States which, according to statistics issued by the United States Bureau of Mines is roughly 423,400,000 tons. Moreover, Pennsylvania is the largest producer of coke in the United States, being reponsible for some 25 per cent of the total output. It is plain, therefore, that the refusal of the Pennsylvania miners to return to work practically nullifies the effect of the strike truce.

Furthermore, the steel industry of the United States is so concentrated in Pennsylvania as to make the name of its industrial center, Pittsburg practically synonymous with steel. If Pennsylvania coal mines continue closed, Pittsburg steel works and rolling mills will be up against a serious transportation bottleneck in getting even a minimum share of what seriously diminished supplies of coal may be mined in other states.

Roosevelt Threat Blamed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Although the coal miners' strike in the eastern United States seemed to have reached settlement by John L. Lewis' order to the coal miners to resume work, some of the local unions in Pennsylvania are still adhering to the resolution to continue the strike. Of the 125,000 workers belonging to the United Coal Miners' Union in the state only 20,000 reported for work today, according to reports from New York.

The government authorities were viewing the matter optimistically in the hopes that all the miners will resume work. However, more than half of the miners under direct control of steel foundries in Ohio, West Virginia and Alabama are strongly

(Continued on Page 2)

De Valera Line-Up Re-Elected at Poll

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—The general elections held in Eire, on Tuesday, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the present de Valera Government, with Premier de Valera, Supplies Minister Sean F. Lemass and other State Ministers all re-elected. Reuter reported at noon today that the voting proved that the people are fully backing the present regime, particularly, their popular leader, Eamon de Valera.

CABINET CHANGE IN BRITAIN SEEN

Beaverbrook May Get Lord Privy Seal Post-- Amery's Stand Shaky

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Another reorganization of the British Cabinet is now rumored in British political circles, according to the News Review, it is reported from London.

Former Minister of War Production Lord Beaverbrook is the central figure in this rumor. Recently he gained the favor of Prime Minister Churchill, and it is said that he may be appointed Lord Privy Seal and then sent abroad as "Special Trade Envoy" of the British Government.

Then, Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery will be dropped because of the complete failure of his Indian policy, the rumor also says. His successor will be Secretary of State for Dominions Major Clement Attlee.

Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden are reported to be in close accord, and are planning to protect the Conservative Party's position even after the close of the War. Moreover, judging by the recent utterances of Churchill and Eden, it appears that Churchill intends to retain his political position even after the war.

YUGOSLAV PARTISAN UNIT IN MONTENEGRO GIVES UP

Resistance Stopped; Mihailovitch Flees

Domei

BERLIN, June 24.—Partisan troops of Yugoslavia, which have been putting up resistance in the mountainous zone of Montenegro, are believed to have surrendered to the Axis army.

General Mihailovitch, commander of the Partisan unit, was trapped by Axis forces in the same area, together with his troops, but he is said to have stolen into the coastal zone and further to somewhere by a British submarine.

Regarding this affair, the German military authorities on Thursday declared: "Following the fleeing of General Mihailovitch, the Partisan unit have either surrendered to the Axis forces or fled. Colonel Michael Koblivnik, a member of the same army, indignantly said that his commander betrayed the trust of his troops and fled, leaving his subordinates in a predicament. We don't want to continue the useless and meaningless fight. Therefore, we will stop our fighting."

Philippine Mission Arrives in Nagoya

Domei

NAGOYA, June 24.—The Philippine Inspection Party, comprising 19 members, this afternoon arrived here and made sightseeing visits to noted places in the city including the Nagoya Castle and the Higashiyama Park.

Later, the party attended a tea party given jointly by the Prefectural Government, the Nagoya Municipality and the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The party will leave for Osaka tomorrow after spending a night at the Kanko Hotel here.

Foe Infesting Kwoho Leaves 1,700 Dead

Domei

HSUCHOW, June 24.—Since dawn of June 22 Japanese Units have been carrying out vigorous attacks against 2,000 of the 1st Regiment of the Temporary Organized 56th Division of the 92nd Army of the enemy infesting the Kwoho district.

In the neighborhood of Tsinpanhou, on the Lung-hai Railway line Japanese Units annihilated the enemy, with 1,714 enemy dead left behind, and 74 prisoners captured.

War trophies included seven heavy machine guns, 22 light machine guns, 573 rifles, nine bomb-throwers, 2,460 hand-grenades, three radio sets, five telephones and other war equipment.

Cries for Help Again

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Soong Mei-ling recently attempted in Ottawa another of her tearful pleadings for dispatch of anti-Axis assistance to Chungking, according to a report from that city to the Manchester Guardian. The substance of her supplicatory speech was as follows:

"If the anti-Axis forces plan to launch an offensive against Japan, it is only from China that this may be successful. Even if the recapture of the islands now occupied by the Japanese were possible, at the present rate it will take at least 50 to 100 years. It is a grave mistake for the anti-Axis countries to think that Japan can be easily conquered."

Oumansky Tenders Credentials

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky to Mexico presented his credentials to Mexican President General Manuel Avila Camacho yesterday.

British Laborites Firm On Postal Union Issue

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Conflict between British Conservatives and Laborites caused by the British Postal Enterprise Employes Union's demand for participation in the Labor Union, is reportedly being further aggravated.

According to a London dispatch, the Labor Party is reported to have requested the Parliament on Wednesday to abolish the prohibition order concerning the Government Enterprise Employes Union's participation in the Labor Union.

The joining with the Labor Union of Government Enterprise Employes Unions is at present prohibited by law. However, the Labor Party intends to have this ban lifted, while the Conservative Party strongly insists on its continuance.

Terazaki To France

Taro Terazaki, former chief of the American Bureau of the Foreign Office, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and ordered to proceed to France, the Foreign Office announced this morning.

HART SCEPTICAL OVER 2ND FRONT

British Commentator Says Axis Defense Too Strong to Pierce

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—Liddel Hart, noted British military commentator, writing in the Daily Mail today, revealed the tremendous difficulties facing the anti-Axis countries in their attempt to land forces on the European continent.

He said in substance: "After the conclusion of the Tunisia campaign the people of both Britain and America fell to dreaming of anti-Axis forces landing in Europe and marching against Germany and Italy. Week after week passed, and nothing happened to encourage them in the realization of their dream. Then the day came when they became aware of the fact that midsummer would soon be here, with the Axis gripping the continent as firmly as ever. A phase of intense anxiety was experienced.

"It must be clear to every one of us that operations on the European continent would be quite a different thing from the Tunisia campaign, strategically and psychologically. In Europe, the Axis forces would not be far away from their supply bases as they were on the Tunisia front. Morever, they would not be fighting in foreign territories. It is manifest that in a European campaign the anti-Axis forces would be at as great a disadvantage as the Axis forces found themselves in Tunisia. They would have to face the same situation that confronted the Axis forces in Africa where they had to be kept supplied by sea and air. It must be remembered that the Axis forces abandoned the Tunisia area not because they had lost their fighting spirit but because of their inferiority in strength and the difficulty of being supplied with fuel, ammunition, and provisions.

"When everything is considered, one cannot but be sceptical of the success of attempt by anti-Axis countries to land forces in Europe. Suppose that the anti-Axis forces secured footholds somewhere in Europe. That would not justify us in belittling the elasticity of the German army.

Soviets Want Action

Mainichi

BERLIN, June 22—Following the Soviet Information Bureau authorities' demand for development of a second front on the European Continent, the Pravda and Izvestia asserted, "Without a second front, it is impossible to defeat the Axis." Meanwhile, the Germans are assuming a very cautious attitude.

Anglo-American papers, who boastfully played up the second front as if its materialization were to come about several days after, have now begun to point out the difficulties attending the proposed formation of a second front. This is significant.

The Anglo-American countries, on their part, cannot decide on the formation of a second front on a full-fledged, large scale at present, but wish to continue further their blind bombings on Germany and Italy. However, the Soviet Union is not satisfied with such an amount of support. It obstinately maintains the assertion that bombing operations are not enough to defeat the Axis.

Should the Anglo-Saxons fail to organize a second front as demanded by the Soviets, the latter would again approach the former with a demand in stronger words.

Germany, it is understood, will deliberately watch developments of the situation by bolstering the defense of the European Continent on the one hand, and on the other, not having unwarranted anticipations in the alleged rift in Anglo-American-Soviet relations.

Tani Exchanges Views With Chu On Vital Issues

(Continued From Page 1)

join our peace camp.

"The third cherish ill feeling against Chiang Kai-shek for the latter's exploitation and grabbing, but they are powerless to stage a large-scale opposition.

"Thus, the fundamental reasons why the Chungking regime has been able to continue to hold its position are that, it has under control self-sufficing agricultural regions and that it is holding its military force at the expense of the populace, with the strength of the units under its direct control still not seriously impaired, and further that with some material aid still coming from the Anglo-American camp, it is deceiving the masses by false propaganda. Therefore, instead of waiting for self-immolation of Chungking, we should augment the power of the National Government of Nanking, and by inducing the Chungking Army to come nearer to us, we should bring about an ultimate collapse of the Chungking regime."

'Mother of Indians' in Rangoon Repays Their Kindness at Delhi

"The Mother of Indians" in the city of Rangoon speaks a kind word to every Indian she meets and at times gives them tobacco and candy. This is her repayment for the kindness and unvoiced sympathy shown to her and the other Japanese internees while enroute to and during their miserable life under most unbearable conditions in the earthly inferno of Purana Quila camp at Delhi.

Availing themselves of a moment's laxity in the vigilant guard of the British authorities, the Indians no doubt were motivated by their sympathy for the Japanese, in whose country they were fast coming to place utmost confidence, and by the smouldering fires of hatred against the tyranny of British oppression.

The so-called "Mother of the Indians" is 52-year old Chiyono Hirata, who left for India 30 years ago with her husband and at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was arrested by the British authorities in Akyab. Returning on the exchange ship last August, Mrs. Hirata is now a dormitory matron for typist girls in Rangoon, Burma.

Relates Camp Experiences

Interviewed by the Mainichi correspondent, Mrs. Hirata related the fearful experience of her seven months of imprisonment as follows:

"At the time the War broke out there were 11 Japanese in Akyab. We were dragged from our homes on the night of December 8 under a guard of about 50 British policemen, just as if we were criminals. An Indian, employed by us, was also thrown into the same cell and when I exclaimed, 'You, too!', the Indian said, 'The Japanese Army will soon come, so don't get discouraged. When that time comes, we, Indians, will cooperate with the Japanese.'

"The other Indians imprisoned with us also denounced Britain vehemently and shouted 'Banzai' for Japan. I was so thankful that pent-up tears flowed unrestrainedly down my cheeks.

"After about eight days in the Rangoon prison, preparations were made to transfer us to Delhi. As I was boarding the ship an Indian pushed his way near to me and was frantically trying to thrust a paper package into my hands. The British guard kicked the Indian in an effort to chase him off, but the Indian simply cast a defiant glare at the guard and, forcefully thrusting the package into my hands, rushed away. I saw other Indians thrusting paper packages onto the other Japanese, too. We found later that the packages contained biscuits and candies.

Indians Give Fruits

"We disembarked at Calcutta, and when we came to the station to board the train for New Delhi, we found the platform crowded with Indians, who threw fruits and candies in to us through the windows. Thanks to the kindness of the Indians, we did not have to go hungry on the train.

"Our camp at Delhi was like a cave, and the food given us was so meager that children often cried from hunger. It was certainly a beastly life that we lead in the Delhi prison.

"The first time that we went to get water at a well about a mile away, some Indians on the other side of the river threw packages to us. Some of the bundles fell in the river but picking up some that fell safely on this side, we found candy in them. After that almost every day, we would receive such packages from the Indians who would make their appearance on the opposite bank. The kindness of the Indians so moved me that I could only clasp my hands in silent prayers of gratitude.

"The compassion shown to us by the Indians has made me determine to spend the rest of my life in the southern regions to do my best for the sake of Japan and India. The Burmese and the Indians have unbounded faith in Japan. All the hardships and sufferings that I have undergone will banish like a mist when I think of the time when the Anglo-Saxons are ousted from Burma and India."

Threat by Roosevelt, Anti-Strike Measure Passage Are Blamed

(Continued from Page 1)

refusing to resume work.

The cause for the assumption of such a strong attitude by the miners at the last moment is laid to the reaction of the workers against the unnecessarily strong words of threat included in President Roosevelt's speech. The passage of the strike prevention bill, without the President's signature, by Congress tomorrow is further expected to aggravate the attitude of the workers into stronger antagonism.

The mine owners, on the other hand, are extremely dissatisfied over the stipulation that the control of the coal mines be handed over to the government. The following statement was submitted to the War Labor Board under the joint signatures of the owners:

"The mine owners have always faithfully carried out the orders of the War Labor Board, and it is quite unexpected that they should be subjected to the same punishment as the mine workers."

President Facing Crisis

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Because President Roosevelt has declared that the mobilization age limit would be raised to 65, the coal mine strikers in the United States have decided not to return to work, despite the order of John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers Union.

Senator Harry Toulman has expressed strong objections to the application of the recruiting system as a tool for punishing strikers. The attitude of both the Senate and the House of Representatives is said to be against the President on this question.

President Roosevelt is now faced with the most serious crisis since his assumption of office, reports the Washington correspondent of Reuter.

China University to Reopen

Domei

NANKING, June 22.—The Chekiang University at Hangchow which has been closed since the outbreak of the China Affair will reopen shortly, it has been officially decided at the meeting held by the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China.

The preparations are already in progress by the Education authorities while Director Hsu Li-tun of the Education Board of the Chekiang Provincial Government Office has been named the President for the restored University.

Buddhist Mission Reaches Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, June 24.—The Japanese Buddhist Mission to Thailand, headed by Baron Koji Kibe, arrived at Bangkok this afternoon by air, and registered at the Oriental Hotel.

Syria, Egypt Bombed By Italian Planes

Domei

ROME, June 24.—Italian air forces carried out effective bombing raids on the Latakia airfield in Syria and also on the enemy supply route in the neighborhood of Fuka, Egypt, Italian military authorities announced today.

An Italian torpedo plane unit sank one 15,000-ton class enemy merchant ship and torpedoed one 7,000-ton oil tanker off the Algerian coast, the announcement also said.

Over Sicily, Italian scout planes shot down one enemy bomber plane and seriously damaged another.

Anti-Axis air forces raided the port of Spezzia, Italy, and also Catania and Porto Empedoele in Sicily. At Catania many houses were destroyed and some casualties caused. The anti-aircraft artillery at Spezzia brought down two enemy planes.

Pang, Sun Are Named To Military Council

Domei

NANKING, June 24.—The National Government of China announced, at today's session of the Supreme National Defense Council, the appointment of General Pang Ping-hsun and Lieutenant-General Sun Tien-ying, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Commander of the 24th Group Army respectively, as members of the Military Council.

Simultaneously, the appointment of four new members of the preparatory committee of the Academies Sinica, including Cheng Yeng-sheng, former President of the Communications University, and Yen Fuching, Director of the Sanitation Bureau was announced.

Dr. Yu Tien-hsiu, professor of Peking University, was appointed as member of the National Economic Commission, it was also announced.

Course on E. Asia Opened

Lecturing on the Greater East Asia currency problem at the Tokyo Imperial University's Law Department building Wednesday evening, Professor Mitsutaro Araki opened the first of a series of lecture meetings of the institution's Greater East Asia course.

The course, which is scheduled to end August 23, is open to faculty members of secondary, youth and primary schools as well as to officials of neighborhood associations who are graduates of either secondary schools or colleges.

English Oratorical Contest Set

The First Inter-Collegiate English Oratorical Contest for universities and colleges in Tokyo and Yokohama will be held tomorrow from 11:30 p.m. at the Yoka Auditorium of Meiji University, Suginami-ku. It will be held under the auspices of the English Speaking Society of Meiji University and supported by the Nippon Times.

P.I. AUTARCHY BEING REALIZED

Islands Fast Moving Toward Economic Self-Sufficiency

Domei

MANILA, June 24.—Economic development in the districts of Bicol, Visayan and Mindanao are particularly noteworthy as the Philippines today dynamically moves ahead toward economic self-sufficiency, peace and order and a return to the spirit of Asia on the road to independence.

In the district of Bicol, copra and Manila hemp are important products of the local industries. In pre-war days 60,000 to 70,000 kilograms of copra were exported annually and at present the amount being shipped exceeds that of pre-war days.

Production of Manila hemp, called Abaca, in the district fell off two per cent as a result of the war, although the district produced one-fourth of the total output of the islands. However, it is expected that the output will gradually return to normalcy since demand for the fiber is ever increasing.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, entrusted with the task of purchasing the material established offices in Daet, northern Camarines and at Bulan, Sorsogon. Bicol, in the meantime, became linked with Manila by the reopening of the railway. This is considered to be an important factor which stimulated the local industries toward further development, particularly in the district having Legaspi as a center.

More Nippon Firms

The number of Japanese firms is increasing and under the guidance of these firms hitherto untapped natural resources of the district are being discovered one after another.

With Davao as its main center, the reconstruction program to place Mindanao Island on a self-sufficiency basis is steadily being realized through wholehearted cooperation between Japanese military authorities and the inhabitants.

The present population of Davao has already surpassed the figure prior to the outbreak of the war which was 180,000 and the city is daily humming with activities.

Increased production of Manila hemp, ramie, and jute are being realized through the full efforts of the Japanese military authorities and industrialists who have held conferences to discuss ways and means of increasing the output of these island products.

Favorable results are also being obtained in marine product industries, agriculture and livestock raising. Dried bonito is being produced in large quantities every month, besides fish which are being caught abundantly in the neighboring waters and in the Celebes Sea.

Livestock Increasing

Meanwhile, livestock-raising is gaining in leaps and bounds for Indian corn and sweet potato, two essential feed materials for poultry and pig-raising, are bountiful on the island. With an excess production anticipated chickens and pigs will soon be shipped to other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Regarding educational facilities, 38 public grammer schools, and one high school have already been established for the Filipino inhabitants.

Inspired by the epochal news that independence will be given the Philippines within this year, the fervor of the islanders to learn Japanese has greatly mounted and school instructions are expected to be given in Japanese from next year.

In the Visayan area too, the three requisites for Philippine independence are being effectively realized.

Particularly, plans for the rehabilitation of Cebu, and Iloilo two leading cities which were demolished by the retreating enemy forces, are rapidly being pushed by the authorities in charge.

Although agriculture is considered as the basic industry in the Visayan area, other industries also have shown signs of developing. Stress is being laid on the development of coal in Cebu Island, which was known to produce the finest grade coal in the Philippines even before the war.

Meanwhile, coconut oil produced in Cebu which has been used only for the marking of soap till now is shortly expected to be utilized for the production of edible oil. Efforts are also being exerted to increase the production of motor fuel resources.

Thai Reception in Rome

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, June 24.—The Thai Minister to Italy and Madam Badhidda gave a reception today at the Thai Legation, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Constitutional Revolution of 1932.

Present at the function were representatives of the Italian Royal Court, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, armed forces and popular cultural organizations, the Apostolic Nuncius on the Quirinal, the Ambassadors of Turkey, Germany and Spain, the representative of the Japanese Ambassador and Ministers of Portugal, Afghanistan, Eire, Denmark, Bulgaria, Manchoukuo and Sweden, besides the press.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

made to wonder whether it was not a dream. The Philippines are now filled with joy over the fulfilment of their long-cherished wish. Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, has ordered the organization of a committee for the preparation of independence. The happy first step toward national reconstruction has been taken. To a country now shining with glory the Philippine mission will return. It will be their task to make the fullest use of what they learnt during their stay in Japan.

After nearly half a century of American rule, the Philippine people thoroughly know what America's material strength is worth. The mission has been able to judge for themselves the material strength of Japan and compare it with that of the United States. But they must have realized that in point of spirit, Japan cannot be compared with America. It is through this same strength of the Japanese spirit that the Philippines has been able to enjoy today's glory. We hope that the understanding gained by the members of mission of Japan's real strength and intentions will exercise a far-reaching effect on the newly-reborn Philippines.

Australia in Crisis

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Asia-Australian "Mediterranean" has already been placed under the seapower of Japan. Availing itself of the strategic advantages secured in this area Japan is now attacking enemy bases in the Solomons and New Guinea in huge formations that are darkening the skies of the South-western Pacific. The Japanese air operations extend to Port Darwin and other important Australian bases. Premier John Curtin may disseminate optimistic propaganda on the strength of reinforcements expected from America but this very optimism is in reality an expression of deep agony.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia already 500,000 Australians have been mobilized for military service and 1,400,000 for the munition industry. Australia with an area of 3,000,000 square miles, has a population of only 7,000,000. The great weak spot in Australia's armor is this lack of human resources. As a result of the major mobilizations, about 80 per cent of its male labor power has been absorbed by the fighting services or the munition industry. The self-supply and self-sufficiency on food-stuff have been the boast of Australia, but the lack of manpower has sharply reduced the amount of agricultural production and, with the sharp increase in the number of mouths to feed with the coming of American troops, the country is now in a state of food crisis.

The four munition plants that Australia had before the war have increased to 150 and this sharp shifting of peace industry capacity to war industry has dislocated the business world of the country and some 2,500 or more branches of savings banks throughout Australia were compelled to close last year and more than 20 per cent of the main offices also had to close. The dearth of living quarters owing to the concentration of workers in cities, general rise in cost of living and the special military tax of more than 40 per cent on national income amounting to £1,100,000,000 have plunged Australia into an inferno never expected by the Australian people in the worst of their nightmares. On top of this there is the incessant pounding of Australian cities by Japanese planes. No wonder the Curtin Cabinet is under fire.

Flag Is Presented To Yamamoto Family

Domei

CANTON, June 23.—A flag sewed and embroidered with a poem praising the immortal deeds of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was presented by the students of Mientsun Girls School here to the family of the late Fleet-Admiral.

The flag will be forwarded to Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's family through the Japaneese Naval Attaches' Office here.

The 20 character Chinese poem, which was embroidered on the flag, was composed by the Reverend Tieh Chan, priest of the Liujun Temple here.

Fleeing Enemy Sub Sunk in South Seas

(Continued From Page 1)

the officers' quarters, or the amusement room. This room was not only the officers' quarters, but was sometimes used as the dining room, living room, rest room, and more often than not a sleeping room. The sun's rays rarely penetrated into this room, and it was more suitable to be called the dark-room of the ship's hold rather than an officers' quarters or a seamen's lounge.

The inside of the ship was that narrow, but the room was the place where sure victories were planned and realized. It was the place where would be seen the birth of glorious results of the destruction of enemy submarines, and we must be grateful that there is such a room.

Ship Moves On

The ship rushed on at high speed over the shining deep blue Ocean. Gradually the wind came up and the ship rolled from left to right. Soon all preparations for action were completed. All hands posted themselves at their respective positions, and the Commandant as well as the Captain stood immovable on the ship's bridge.

After a certain number of hours of speedy advance, the ship reached the eastern coast of the area being used as the hide-out by the enemy submarines. To the starboard side not far from us, our companion ships which arrived ahead of us were seen scouting. Our ship immediately took position, and made several rounds of scouting in search of the unseen enemy.

Soon night descended upon the scene, and with the coming of night, the westerly wind brought thick clouds over the spot and the waves began gradually to disturb the surface of the sea. Still the enemy submarine which had been surrounded by our ships like a rat in a bag did not raise its head. Perhaps the enemy submarines had received some damage from the attack of our X X Ship a few days ago.

Kill-on-Sight Expression

The faces of the searching party began to assume a kill-on-sight expression. The figures of the companion ships became invisible as they were swallowed up by the darkness of the night, but there were numerous signal lights going on and off indicating the position of each ship. About X a.m. a dull light became visible in the eastern sky as the daylight slowly displaced the darkness of the night.

By the following day, we had already spent X hours in search of the enemy submarine, and we wondered where it could be hiding. Yet there was not a sign of fatigue on the faces of the heroes. Finally at X X a.m. one of the companion ships seemed to have caught the enemy. About the same time our own ship definitely sighted the hiding place of the enemy submarine. It was beyond doubt a large-sized submarine. We exchanged a few signals with the companion ships, and finally decided to let one of the other ships begin the attack.

Without losing any time, depth bombs were dropped on the spot. While one of our other ships dropped the charges we held our breath with excitement and expectation. Then about X X a.m. we saw one of the companion ships which had been operating to our port side visibly increase her speed and charge toward the spot where the enemy submarine was thought to be hiding. But before I could utter a word our ship also discharged a depth bomb against the enemy, and while we watched the bomb breathlessly, it exploded far down in the water and violently shook the surrounding water. Suddenly a water spout shot out from the sea. Had we hit the enemy? All the eyes of the officers and men were concentrated on the surface of the water. They were waiting for the next development.

Result Verified

Our ship began to advance slowly in order to make sure the result of our attack. Then, when the water spout had subsided, brown spots began to appear on the surface. Illuminated by the sun's rays, these spots began to shine in five different colors, and slowly began to spread over a wide area. It was the oil from the enemy submarine. Then we knew that our charge had struck the midsection of the enemy vessel, and that the enemy was in the last struggle for life. A success! A hit! A deafening shout went up from the waiting ships.

The oil continued to rise to the surface. It was like a hell of five colors which had suddenly gushed forth from the bottom of the ocean. Soon the sea of oil spread toward the side of our ship. Banzai! Banzai! Great shouts went up from our own ship and from the companion ships almost shaking the whole area. The enemy submarine was about to sink to the depth of the ocean And thus ended our fight which lasted for 24 hours continuously.

The activities of our X X ship have now achieved a glorious war result. On the deck of the ship which was shaken by the glad shout, congratulating the sinking of an enemy submarine, all the men, changing into their clean parade uniforms, reverently saluted the eastern sky over the vast srtetch of the glistening ocean and pledged again their determination to sacrifice their lives for the service to the State. Soon all the submarine chasers were on the move.

New Syrian Legislature Due

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 24.—The general election of the Syrian Legislature will be held at the beginning of July, it was announced by the Syrian Government today, according to reports from Damascus. One hundred and twenty-two members are slated to be elected to the new Legislature.

Jinnah Leaves for Iran

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 24.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Moslem League, left Karachi today for Iran by air. It is not known on what mission he is bound, but it is expected he will be back in Bombay by the middle of July.

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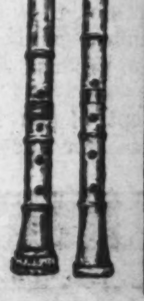

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